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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

No. 52,557—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 12, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PENINSULAR	6,287	T. Leigh	17th May.
" CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
" EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
" ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "
" MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
" PENINSULAR	6,287	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,235	23rd May

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd June, 1902

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Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

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(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th May 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1902.
A STEAMER	—	—	15th July, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

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Esplanade Road, No. 23.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	31st July, 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 28th May, 1902.

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SHIPPING.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th May at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th May.

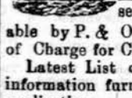
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
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30	156 8 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 0 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
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1 Prize	...	...	1,000
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2 Do. „ 100 „	...	...	200
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4 Do. „ 50 „	...	...	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	...	...	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	...	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	...	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	...	...	200
523 Prizes	Total ...		5,000

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Reserve Fund	„	13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

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D. KING,
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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram,

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager,

2, Esplanade Road Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

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2 years at 5½ „ „

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W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1902

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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Dig

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

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45 pairs new football boots, 24 pairs tan Balmoral boots, 35 pairs white canvas shoes, and 18 pairs other variety of boots and sleepers.
50 pairs lady's and gent's boots and shoes.
1 half plate camera with lense by Perkinson and Raymond.
1 church organ, 11 stops.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of mirror door cupboards, chest of drawers, corner whatnot teapoys, round table, dumbwaiter, sofas, bentwood chairs, child's cradle, camp-bed, dressing table, etc.
64 silver spoons and forks.
1 large size cooking stove suitable for hotels and clubs.
The property of Dr. Bapoojee Mancejee Labwalla, consisting of case of surgical instruments, such as uterine instruments, cupping glasses, pocket case, nasal irrigator, gum elastic catheters, scissors, speculum silver catheters, laryngoscope, stomach pump, opthalmoscope, microscope, etc.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Tayab and Co. ex s s Rudesheimer—
613 A T H R 9154-58—3 cases containing 6 glass chandeliers and fittings.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Plimsoul Bros., Ld., London, ex s s Asia—
K B 565 1-3—3 cases spot muslins.

AT 2 P.M.

Few ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 singer model lady's tricycle.
1 rubber-tyred wheel victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated broughum.
1 bay waler horse and 1 dog.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON-IN-PROCESS AND MACHINERY AT THE JAM MILL, PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. sell by Public Auction at the Jam Mill, Parel, by order of the Adjusters and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—
A quantity of cotton-in-process damaged by fire and water, 4 mules and a quantity of fillet damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and neat French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order by Roberts and others, rich crockery and glassware, etonized grand pianoforte by Broudy and Co. in very good order, first rate engravings, handsome Japanese cabinets, open carved screen, fancy door curtains, brass bedstead, cane furniture, carpets, lamps, large aviary, garden plants, &c., the property of L. W. SHAW Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sargent House, Mazewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, English ice box, lady's bicycle, table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of JAMES STAFFORD, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th May, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE NAINSOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th Inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cursondass Cullianjee.—
6916-8630-31—2 cases W. T. bordered nainsooks.
8939 —1 " "
2946-47—2 " "

AUCTION SALE OF ICE-MAKING MACHINES, ENGINE, OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon :—
Two Ether Ice-making machines with gear complete, including three ice boxes with copper fittings and condenser coils.
One engine for driving above consisting of fly wheel cylinder bed plate, slide valves and gear complete.
One Diver's air pump complete.
A quantity of old stores, ship fittings, etc, etc, consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap brass, copper, lead, old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors, broken glass, and crockery ware, boats, lifebuoys, brass lamps, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old iron and wooden blocks, iron wire, iron and brass scuttles, and miscellaneous other articles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down, and purchasers will have to pay custom duty, etc, and clear the goods.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL belonging to the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, situated at Haines Road, opposite the Race-course.

Under instructions from the trustees for debenture-holders of the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises at Haines Road, opposite the race course, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m, in one lot,
All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.
For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the trustees of the debenture-holders, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th May, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, LOWER MAHIM, AND MATOONGA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Anna Dondinga Miranda, widow of Luis Francisco Miranda and her son Domingos Francisco Miranda, the mortgagors the following property :—
All that piece or parcel of land or Gart called Bombleint situate on the west side of Portuguese Church Road, at Lower Mahim, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,85.5 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Assessment and Tax under old No. 200 and 214, new Nos. 3982 and 3864, bearing old Survey No. 347, new No. 1476, together, with the messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G, Nos. 4329, 4328 4328, 4329, and 4330 and Street Nos. 686, 687, 688, 689, and 690 and bounded on the east by the Portuguese Church Road, on the west by public passage, on the north by the property of Anna Abreo and Domingos Valles, and on the south by public Tank, which said piece of land and messuages were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Anna Domings Miranda and her tenants.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th May, at 4 p. m.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or batty field, situate at Matoonga, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,063 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 97, new Survey No 1, 2, 3-780, and bounded on the east and south by Roman Catholic Cemetery, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company line, and on or towards the north by the batty fields of Narayan Nuthoo Subedhar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished house-hold furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, beautiful rare first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks, and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one aviary with 2 Canary birds, one cooking stove, 3 English built dog-carts, one English built Ralli car nearly new, one bamboo cart, one handsome and showy black pony, mare quiet in harness, sets of brass mounted English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc, etc. The property of W. MURRAY, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th May, 1902.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 9.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 5-16	= plus	1-8
2½ per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	= unchanged	
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£110	= plus	1-2
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£5 9-16	unchanged	
Bar Silver in London	23 1-2	= —	1-4
Bar Silver in New York	51	= —	1-2
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1-2	= unchanged	
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49	= —	1-2
Exchange on New York	4·87 1-2	= unchanged	
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent,		= do.	
Short London Bills 2 3-4		= do.	
Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4		= do.	
Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 10 000 } Do. on Madras ...Rs. 10 000 }		at 1s. 3 15-16 d.	

Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 2,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 6,000. Spot 5 3-32 — 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

May.	May.-June.	July.-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5	4·03	4·62	4·34	4·30
— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	8,000	bales.
Do. last year	11,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	3,000	"
Do. to Continent	6,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 5-8	
Futures, month of Aug	8·95 plus 4	
Do. do. Dec.	8·15 plus 2	
Week Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	61000	
" Exports to Great Britain	26000	
" to Continent	38000	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	340000	
" at Interior Ports	229000	

Specie—

Silver to Bombay	£	80,000
Gold do.	£	20,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	47,000
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" for exportation	4 600
" Amount forwarded to consumers	67,000
" Actual exports	7,000
" Week's imports	44,000
" Stock	10,32,000
Surats week's sales	200
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" for exportation	Nil
" Amount forwarded to consumers.	800
" Actual exports	Nil
" Week's imports	1,000
" Stock	4,000
Afloat American	80,000
" Indian	3,000

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 40. May-June. Sellers. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed Brown 37 1-4. May-June. Sellers. Tone firmer.

Linseed 56 1-2. May-June. Business done. Tone steady.

White Karrachi Wheat 29 1-8. April-May. Business done.

Red Karrachi Wheat 28 5-8. April-May. Business done.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 9th May, 1902 :—

Cotton	6,528 bales.
Wheat	18,580 cwts.
Linseed	12,488 "
Rapeseed	14,254 "
Gingellyseed	579 "
Poppyseed	5,334 "
Groundnuts	692 "
Castorseed	5,511 "
Rice	38,221 "
Myrabolams	2,552 "
Cottonseed	11,459 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, May 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s 3 29-32d	
Bank Demand		1s 3 15-16d	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s 4 1-8d	
Do 6 do do		1s 4 1-4d	
French Francs 3 do do		169 1-4	
Marks 3 do do		137 3-4	
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		123 1-2	
Shanghai 30 " "		165	
Japan 30 " "		149 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98-14
1st Settlement	98-12

Money Market :—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st May	5 do
Bank of Bengal do. 1st May	5 do
Bank of Madras do. 1st May	7 do

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } 10 3

Rapeseed.—Tone Firm.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward } 6 5 to 6 7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do Forward } 6 14 to 6 15

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } 8 10

Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... 27 12 to 28

COTTON.—The official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association have not been posted to-day. The tone of the market is quiet and prices are unchanged.

SHARES.—

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,265
Maneckjee Petit Mills	"	1,060 X D

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th May 1902, as compared with the statement of 29th April 1902 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 29. Rs. A. P.	May 6. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000 0 0	1,10,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,42,14,985 4 2	1,85,71,418 11 0
Other Deposits, &c.	7,90,19,978 6 4	7,70,63,238 9 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,37,441 14 2	2,98,011 2 4
Sundries	18,93,577 4 10	19,67,585 14 7
	Rs. 12,84,61,985 13 6	12,86,00,274 5 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,18,12,455 0 0	1,54,38,945 0 0
Other authorised Investment	70,59,881 0 0	69,81,961 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,83,06,460 14 0	2,79,98,397 14 11
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,74,41,593 11 10	1,64,34,145 0 0
Bills discounted, &c.	2,30,19,522 12 6	2,50,80,370 1 0
Balances with other Banks	11,20,951 8 4	8,48,911 8 6
Bullion		
Dead Stock	15,26,103 12 10	16,27,012 1 10
Stamps	14,24 5 1	13,855 2 5
Sundries	8,36,223 4 8	8,38,075 2 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,86,25,362 10 2	1,84,15,146 3 7
Do. at Branches	1,33,38,328 14 1	1,91,59,455 2 0
	Rs. 12,84,61,985 13 6	12,86,00,274 5 2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	48,782	Dec.
Do. at Branches	21,05,216	Inc.
Other Deposits	19,47,729	Dec.
Post Bills	39,433	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,10,470	Inc.
Loans	6,08,063	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	10,07,448	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	20,61,946	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	18,10,216	Dec.
Cash at Branches	11,51,129	Inc.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel presided over a general meeting of the members of the Parsee Gymkhana held at the Gymkhana Pavilion on Saturday last at 5-30 p. m.

The report of the managing committee, which has been published already, was passed. It was resolved that Billiards should be introduced in the Gymkhana.

A committee consisting if Sir Jamshedjee Jejibhoy, Bart; Sir Dinshaw Manikjee Petit Bart; Messrs J. M. Framjee Patel (Chairman); J. N. Tata; Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit; P. N. Kapadia; L. N. Banajee; D. R. Chichgar; F. E. Dinshaw; P. D. Kanga; K. C. Lalkaka; R. F. Malbarwalla; K. K. Kharas; D. D. Khanga; H. M. Cama; D. J. Tata, and J. M. Divecha, was formed to manage the affairs of the Gymkhana for the year 1902.

Messrs. N. J. Bunsha and P. H. Davar were appointed auditors for the current year.

A silver cup was presented to Mr. J. Adams for his generous services in designing the new Gymkhana Pavilion, and a diamond ring to the contractor, who built the pavilion. Mr. N. D. Mirza was presented with a cheque of Rs. 300 for his generous services in supervising the pavilion while under construction.

The meeting tendered their best thanks to the managing committee and the honorary secretaries, Messrs. D. J. Tata and J. M. Divechs, for their able management of the affairs of the Gymkhana.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

EXTRA Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MISCELLANEOUS Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BANNERMAN—April 19, at Hiltwood House, Cheltenham, the wife of Capt A D Bannerman Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARRETT—DENT—April 16, at All Saints', Margaret Street, E H Barrett, to Francis Olga Dent, daughter of the late Admiral C H G Dent.
GIFFARD—GIFFARD—April 21, at All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, E W Giffard, to Lady Constance Mary Evelyn, daughter of the Lord Chancellor of England, and the Countess of Halsbury
SHAW-HAMILTON—BRACKENBURY—April 17, at St Andrew's Church, West Kensington, Lieut R C H Shaw-Ban Bton, 4th Dragoon Guards, to Helen Marguerite, daughter of Col H Brackenbury, R A.
TREVOR—MASSY—April 17, at St Michael's Church, Limerick, Capt H B Trevor, 1st Batt King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf, son of Col Trevor, C S I, to Aileen Ismeria, daughter of the late R H Massy.

DEATH.

MURDOCH—April 19, at Victoria Street, Col W W Murdoch, late Royal Art, son of the late Sir C Murdoch, K C M G, aged 62.

LONAVLA.

BIRTH.

COOKE—May 9, at Lonaula, the wife of Dr E Hunt Cocke, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMANI—May 8, at Madras, the wife of G W Camani, Retired Sergeant-Major, Madras Volunteer Guards, of a son, Charles Barefoot Camani.
ALLOWAY—May 8, at No. 9, Cossipore, the wife of J Galloway, of a daughter.
LUMSDEN—May 2, at 28, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, the wife of K Hickman Lumsden, of a daughter.
SHARP—April 29, at Kurseong, the wife of E E Sharp, Victoria School, of a daughter.
SAHIBZADA SULTAN AHMAD KHAN.—May 1, at Ahmadi House, Civil Lines, Delhi, the wife of Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, Ahmadi, B.A., LL.B, (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEALE—April 27, at Chunar, of chronic phthisis, Margaret Beale (junior), wife of Surgeon R W Beale (retired list).
CARR—May 6, at Meerut, the result of an accident, Captain William Carr, I M S, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs. a.
Flavouring Essences. All kinds our own manufacture.	0 8
Eureka Skin Cure. Cures sores, pimples, eczema, &c.	0 12
Extract of Chicken. One teaspoonful equals one chicken.	1 12
Extract of Coffee. Perfect aroma—no waste—always ready.	0 12
Extract of Mutton. A very superior preparation.	1 4
Extract of Meat. Liebig's process—always fresh.	1 4
Ferro-Vina. A natural Iron Burgundy.	1 0
Fever and Ague Mixture. For any fever and ague.	0 8
Flexile Collodion. For cuts and wounds.	0 12
Floral Mouth Elixir. Delightful for the teeth and breath.	1 4
Florida Water. Equal to that imported.	1 8
Fluid Extract Black Alder. A safe and mild aperient.	1 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 27m. Sun sets, 6h, 25m. High water, 2-2m., 2-54d. Low water, 7-51m., 9-7s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

FELL ACCIDENTALLY.—Samuel Masro, a carpenter employed at a house under construction at Dongrie Street, fell down accidentally from the third floor and sustained a fracture of both his legs and injuries to his head. He has been detained in the G. T. Hospital.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Murray charged Govind Janoo, a Hindu with stabbing Tookaram Sadashiv and another Hindu, with a knife in Bhoiwada on Monday night. The accused said he had used the knife in self-defence. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, yesterday held an inquest in the Kamatipore Morgue on the body of Kalidas Gopalji, age 40, who lived in Bazar Gate Street, Fort. The evidence shewed that deceased hawked about skull-caps. For the last four days he was suffering from fever and on Saturday night was delirious. He jumped out of a first storey window during the night and was found dead in the morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

GRIEVOUSLY WOUNDED.—On Saturday afternoon in consequence of a quarrel between Luximan Rama, keeper of Nacoda's cart at Mahim, and Babu Bhandari Gowekar, a toddy-drawer, the latter assaulted Luximan with a bill-hook, and inflicted seven wounds, one of them on the thigh being serious. Babu also injured Luximan's son, one year old, and a bullock. The man was arrested by the police, and the injured man was removed to the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital.

FIRE AND ITS CONFUSION.—Early on Saturday morning a cupboard in the house of one Vithal Anant, at Second Carpenter Street, caught fire owing to a lighted oil stove being left too close to it. A nephew of Vithal's was so much alarmed that he jumped out of a window on the second floor of a house, while Vithal putting out the blaze scalded himself. Both were taken to the J. J. Hospital where the nephew only was detained. The damage from the fire is roughly estimated at Rs. 20.0.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR GIRL.—On Saturday, before Mr. D. B. Binning, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Murray charged Alaudin Akbar, with kidnapping Amina, a Mahomedan girl, aged six years, and with the theft of silver ornaments valued at Rs. 20. The evidence showed that on Friday morning the accused picked up the child near his house at Null Bazar and took her in. He gave her two mangoes and persuaded her to let him remove the ornaments. He then let her go. On information being given to the police, he was arrested later on, and the ornaments were traced to a Marwari, to whom they were sold for Rs. 11. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF PROPERTY AND ITS CONCEALMENT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Mazagon Police Court, Constable Fish charged Daji Deoji, a mill hand, with stealing copper pots and pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 10 from the Manekji Petit Mill. Tardeo, Mr. J. Whitehead, weaving master of the mill, said that pieces of cloth and some other articles were found missing from the mill. The police were informed and a watch was kept near the gate. As the accused was coming out of the gate he was searched on suspicion and the property was recovered from him. Upon this Bhewa Govind and Rama Bapat, mill hands, went to the room of the accused opened a box and took out certain articles which were concealed there. They were also subsequently arrested and charged with concealing stolen property. The Magistrate sentenced the accused Daji Deoji to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined the other accused Rs. 25 each.

FIRE AND A FIREBRIGADE HORSE.—At the Jacob's Circle on Saturday evening, while one Trimbak Ganesh, in the employ of Shunker Raghooba, residing in a room on the groundfloor of a chawl belonging to Haji Jan Mahomed, was boiling some cocoanut oil, the latter suddenly boiled over into the fire, and some articles lying about the room valued at about Rs. 3 were burnt. The fire was soon extinguished. Information being given to the Sankli Street Fire Brigade, and as the engine was proceeding along the Ripon Road a bullock attached to a cart coming from the opposite direction took fright at the bugle and suddenly crossed in front of the engine, as it was coming straight up, and one of the horses of the engine was gored on the chest by the horns of one of the bull, causing a wound three inches long. The horse was at once taken to the veterinary surgeons, Messrs Stephens and Company, where it was found that the injury was not serious.

ROBBERS IN THE TOILS.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup one Gunpat Babaji and five others were charged by Inspector Halesworth with robbery of Rs. 800 in currency notes and cash belonging to Barik Nathu an inhabitant of Chembur. Mr. Ghamatt, Barrister-at-Law appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Athavle pleader, for the fourt and the sixth accused. The fifth accused was defended by Mr. Asebury, pleader. The first accused had a Goldsmith's shop at Chembur and the other accused used to visit him there. The second and the sixth accused told the complainant that they had some cheap ornaments to dispose of. Thereupon the complainant accompanied them with a friend of his, named Hari, to Bombay on the 22nd April, where he was taken to a lonely place at Kalachowky. There he was assaulted by all the accused and deprived of his money. The accused then ran away. The matter being reported to the police all the accused were arrested shortly after. The Magistrate sentenced the first second and the sixth accused each to one years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default to undergo a further term of three months' hard labour. The fourth and the fifth accused were discharged on account of want of sufficient evidence to prove the case against them.

DEATH OF DR. BRAHMANIKAR.

AN Indore Correspondent writes :—It is with feelings of great regret that I send you the news of the sudden death of our most popular state surgeon, Dr R. K. Brahmanikar, which sad event took place at his house here at about 10 p. m. on the 7th inst. He contracted septic poison while operating in the hospital through a knife cut on one of his fingers, and suffered from very high fever during the four or five days he survived after the poisoning. His premature death at an very early age of about 35, is deeply mourned by all, rich and poor alike. It has cast a gloom over the whole city. His death is a subject of painful discussion in every family here. He was the man who raised the Medical Department of the Indore State from mere chaos to the present beneficial institution which has been spreading a feeling of deep gratitude towards the ruler of the Indore State for the excellent medical help they receive gratis. He was instrumental in bringing the Tukoji Hospital from a distant place outside the city into the heart of the city. He re-organised the moffusil dispensaries and brought them to the state of being of real use to the public. He was the man who first began to perform major operations in the State Hospital. Cataract and stone cases were his specialities. He was accessible in time of need to the rich and the poor alike. In short he was the soul of the needy. He was also very social; his smiling face and affable manners won the heart of everybody who came in contact with him. He never wished for remuneration for his medical aid. His promptness and regularity in treating the patients was wonderful. The whole of the hospital staff under him had so perfectly imitated his sterling qualities that there was not the slightest complaint on the part of patients in any respect. He never lost an opportunity of introducing the latest medicines, treatment and appliances in the hospital and in this respect he was fully supported by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and the Minister. In short Indore will find it very difficult to recover the loss sustained by the untimely death of Dr. Brahmanika. He leaves behind him an old father, a young wife and a daughter to mourn his death.

EUROPEAN'S SUICIDE.

Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday morning at Mount Road, regarding, the death of Mr. Ernest Carter Spittle, an engineering draftsman at Messrs. Garlick and Company's. The deceased was a paying guest at Mrs. Elizabeth Augusta Haythorpe, wife of Mr. William Haythorpe of the Bombay Pilot Service, and residing at Mount Road. Mrs. Haythorpe said that the deceased came to India on Friday before last and came to reside with her since Tuesday last at the introduction of Mr. Thomas Dawson, who also lived with her. He seemed rather disappointed at having come to India and with his pay under his agreement which he thought ought to have been better. Yesterday evening he complained of some pain in his head and requested her to call Dr. Hojel. He seemed quite well though and retired to bed at about 9-30. On Yesterday morning at about 9 a.m., his butler Doolabh Purshotam came and told her that his master was lying in the bath room with his face on the floor. He informed Mr. Dawson too, who found that the deceased had cut his throat with a razor, and was dead.

Mr. Thomas E. Dawson, Chief Engineer and Instructor, Victoria Diamond Jubilee Technical Institute, said that he knew the deceased since 1889. The deceased was a teetotaller, and seemed much worried and upset at India. The deceased had wished him to arrange for him to go home by Saturday's mail. On Saturday morning upon the information of Doolabh Purshotam he went into the bathroom, found his throat cut and a white handled razor lying covered with blood under his right elbow. The deceased had no quarrel with any one.

The evidence of Doolabh Purshotam, the butler of the deceased, went to show that when at about 6 a. m. on Saturday morning he came to his duties he found the bed of his master empty. Subsequently he found his master lying in the bathroom with his throat cut from ear to ear and a pool of blood under his body. A razor was lying open covered with blood under his right elbow.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor whilst temporarily insane.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	15	26
C Market, Bhoiwada, Kamaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	20	15	32
D Kheteswady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	11	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	57	49	128
Same date last year	41	34	104

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	10	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	18	30
D Kheteswadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	10	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	6	6	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	15
Total	53	55	126
Total plague deaths to date	113,464	97,327	
Same date last year	30	44	193

CASE AGAINST CAPT. FIELD OF H. M. S. MARATHON.

At the District Court on May 5 Mr. F. A. Prins on behalf of the defendant moved that as Captain Field would arrive in Colombo on the 11th instant, his examination should be taken up on the 13th instant. The District Judge desired the whole case to be gone into, but Mr. Mack for the plaintiff stated that they could not be ready. They had no objection to Captain Field's examination, on that day. The Judge however desired him to reconsider the matter and to have both examined that day.

ROMANCE OF COMMERCE.—A curious incident has just occurred with Mrs. Hedges and Butler, the well-known Wine Merchants of Regent Street, London, who have received a cheque for £95 odd from the Court of Chancery, for goods supplied to an aristocratic customer in 1816, the year after the battle of Waterloo. It is quite one of the little romances of commerce to find this financial waif coming to hand as it were, from the far of days of King George III but, as a matter of fact, Messrs. Hedges and Butler's ledgers go right away back to the days of Charles II, the founder of the famous wine firm having commenced business in 1667, year after the Great Fire of London.

THEFT OF SPELTER IN CALCUTTA.

RALLI BROTHERS AND THE MAGISTRATE.

AT the Calcutta Police Court, before Mr. Abdur Rahim, Northern Division Magistrate, on Thursday, a carter was charged by the police with criminal breach of trust in respect of about 150 ingots of spelter belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Another man was charged with receiving the same as stolen property with a guilty knowledge. Thespelter was being conveyed to Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godown in Old Post Office Street in the cart of the first accused. The cart not having arrived at its destination the police were informed which led to the arrest of the carter and the recovery of about 75 ingots of spelter from a house in Amherst Street, belonging to two men named Matadin Kahar and Behary Kahar, who, however, were discharged by the police.

Mr. Manuel, instructed by Babu Dherendro Nath Dutt, head native assistant of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, appeared before the Magistrate and applied for a short adjournment of the case, as Messrs. Ralli Brothers did not understand why the principal receivers in whose house the stolen property had been found were discharged by the police.

The Court : What is the case about ?

Mr. Manuel explained the facts of the case and said that the spelter found by the police bore marks by which Messrs. Ralli Brothers could identify the same as their property.

The Court : I have nothing to do with Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

Mr. Manuel : They are the owners of the stolen property, your worship, and surely they have a voice in the matter ? A very large number of these cart-lifting cases are constantly occurring, and if the receivers were punished there would not be so many thefts.

The Court : I do not recognise Messrs. Ralli Brothers at all.

Mr. Manuel : But why not, sir ? They are the owners of the property.

The Court : I will not allow Messrs. Ralli Brothers or any one else to disarrange my business.

Mr. Manuel : Then, sir, I am afraid Messrs Ralli Brothers must take steps to make you recognise them.

The prosecution having closed the carter pleaded guilty, and Babu Amirto Lall Dutt cross-examined some of the witnesses on behalf of the second accused after which the case was adjourned.

THE EXPLOSION AT MEERUT.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN CARR.

FURTHER details of the explosion on the 5th instant in the 6th Jats Mess show that Captain Carr, 1. M. S., with another officer of the regiment, and the Mess Havildar and one sepoy had spent Sunday morning in bottling over 200 bottles of whiskey from a cask which had been lying in the Mess for some eight months. When they had fin

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 12th May, 1902.

1. A Meeting of all Members interested in the formation of a Regimental Hockey Team will be held at Head-quarters to-day (Monday) the 12th instant at 6 p.m.

By Order
P. H. ROGERS Major
Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th May, 1902.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the Corps Club, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1902.

TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

WHILE hysterical people are shrieking themselves hoarse over the approach of the Bear, experienced merchants in England are seriously considering the best means of developing the commercial relations of the two countries. To do this it is not necessary to make any political concessions or even to close our eyes while Russia grabs a port in the Persian Gulf, or plays hide-and-seek in Manchuria. With a view to discussing the possibilities of such development to the mutual advantage of both nations a meeting was held at the Mansion House the other day at the instance of the Imperial Russian Financial Agent. Considering that Russia is is one of our most reputable customers and fully believes in the superiority of British manufactures and of the transcendent skill and integrity of British engineers and manufacturers, it is somewhat surprising that in face of growing competition the meeting was not held before. The conference was entirely at the instance of Russia, but besides Prince Scherbatoff, the head of a Mission from St. Petersburg and M. Tatischeff, the Chief of the Imperial Russian Financial Agency, there were present the Lord Mayor and other several prominent members of Parliament and of the Chambers of Commerce. On the principle of give and take the conference was conducted, and M. Tatischeff, regretting that Germany has now assumed first place in commercial relations with Russia, made a strong preliminary point with the assertion that Russia and England seemed to have been created for the purpose of exchanging their products to their mutual advantage, as England produced exactly those things which Russia needed, and Russia those things for which England had the greatest demand. To facilitate direct intercourse between producers and consumers, putting aside all foreign mediaries, was equally to the advantage of both countries, and this truth was deeply acknowledged by the Russian agricultural classes, who were producing the chief articles of export to England. Prince Scherbatoff, it will be known to many of our readers, is president of the Imperial Moscow Agricultural Society, and as such was able to drive home many of the points raised by M. Tatischeff and to assure the London merchants that the Russian Government, favouring the extension of commercial connections with Englishmen "is prepared to afford them the most amicable patronage within the limits which are accessible to the economical needs of Russia herself and the necessities of her growing industry, which, whatever might be said about it, works only for home consumption and has no intention whatever of competing with England in the markets in the world."

No whistle of incredulity was heard in the Mansion House, but the thoughts of many commercial men present must have lept from London city to Northern Persia when the foregoing remark was made. But even the most boorish of Englishmen are too courteous to their guests, especially foreigners, to let any observation or look escape them capable of being regarded as an expression of doubt. Prince Scherbatoff, well aware, however, that an Englishman expects to find a Tartar in every Russian, took care to impress upon the British merchants that the reciprocal trade movement he had gone there to advocate, had no political side, the sole object in view being to promote the interests of the populations of two countries—the interests of the twelve millions of Russian householders, who live exclusively by agriculture, and the interests of the four millions of householders in England who are interested in trade and commerce. He set forth the direct advantages which were certain to follow closer commercial intercourse between England and Russia. England, the Prince believes, will obtain a new market for her breeding stock, and, at the same time, she has an opportunity of meeting the great demand for manufactured goods, which Russia herself cannot supply. There is, for instance, an enormous demand for agricultural machinery, which can be more cheaply produced in England than in Russia. Similarly there is a growing demand there for woollen and silk goods, and in both these directions English manufacturers have a splendid opportunity, of which he hopes they would avail themselves. It is necessary, however, that manufacturers shall adapt themselves to Russian requirements, and he instanced the experience of one well-known English firm to show that when this is done, most satisfactory results are obtained. That however is one of the main difficulties with English manufacturers as Lord George Hamilton told them in connection with the supply of locomotives for India, and Prince Scherbatoff intimated what many another friendly emissary had before him, that if they wish to cultivate trade with Russia they must not only send out agents but encourage Russian traders and manufacturers to visit England, so that direct commercial relations may be established. On the other hand he invited British merchants and traders to visit Russia—not Moscow or St. Petersburg—but the vast districts in the interior, where enormous progress is being made, and where British manufactures are in great demand. Beyond the development of commercial relations by mere trading, Prince Scherbatoff is anxious that English capitalists shall turn their eyes to Russia and provide postal and telegraphic communication with the interior and railway and steam-boat lines. Recent events in China do not dismay the advocates of Anglo-Russian trade development, and Prince Scherbatoff so entirely forgot the recent little difference of opinion over the Tientsin siding as to remark that the strongest recommendation in favour of his proposal was seen in the character of the two nations.—"Wherever Russians and Englishmen met on business lines they always come to a most perfect understanding and retained the pleasantest recollection of each other." In fact in the opinion of the noble trade pioneer, there are no two nations which are more suited to each other than Russia and England.

Had such sentiments been expressed in France and towards Frenchmen the members of the Conference would have embraced and wept on each others' necks at this stage. But although Prince Scherbatoff assured the Lord Mayor and his associates that England has now a choice between two possible futures—on the one hand, of developing between the two nations good relations, with the prospect of everlasting peace, and, on the other, of continuing the existing relations, which are maintained through political organisations with the inevitable result at times of complicated political events, the assembly was unmoved. This they did however. They passed a resolution asserting the great importance of the development of commercial relations between, Russia and England, to promote those relations, and expressing a hope that the Russian Government will favour all measures which have for their object to promote and facilitate the greater development of British trade with the Russian Empire. No one seems to have asked a question as to Russian competition with India, nor to have given us even a thought. But it is satisfactory to note that several of the speakers made pointed remarks as to the better legal protection for outstanding accounts in Russia, and the desirability for a proper commercial treaty on the same lines as that existing with Germany. The existing high protective tariff in Russia was severely criticised and condemned, and on the British side it was explained that the present is a peculiarly favourable moment to approach the Russian market and to invest British capital in Russia, but they were unwilling to do so unless the prohibitive tariff is materially moderated. So much was made of this point that Prince Scherbatoff intimated that he had reason to believe that the customs duties will be reduced if it can be shown that such reduction would result in the increase of trade between the two countries. We think we may take it that the Mansion House meeting will mark the beginning of a new era in Anglo-Russian commercial relations, and if the effect of the understanding be not all that Prince Scherbatoff imagines, it cannot fail to promote a good feeling between the two countries, which is so greatly to be desired.

THE BOMBAY MILLS. At the recent meeting of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, Mr. J. R. Greaves, the Chairman, was able to congratulate the members on the cheerful prospects before the trade. Compared with the state of affairs two years ago, when a variety of causes compelled stoppages and short time, last year's working showed a considerable improvement, and there is no doubt that, as far as it has gone, this year shows an even better state of things for the mills. A correspondent the other day informed us that a month ago spinners went to work with increased enthusiasm and expectations, and as a fact production is now greater and the total exports of yarn from Bombay have been so far, in excess of what they were twelve months ago. For the moment all that spinners complain of is that the Chinese market is a trifle dull. What the full effect of the present disturbances in Southern China and other ports of the Empire may be, has yet to be seen, but to some extent exports thither have, for the time being, been diminished. The exchange factor, of course, has continually to be reckoned with. Latterly the decline in exchange has been about twenty per cent., a fall which represents a serious loss to Bombay millowners. In regard to other factors affecting the trade it may be noted that since Mr. Greaves spoke, the cotton market has hardened and prices have risen by at least Rs. 15 per candy. This, of course, represents one of the ordinary fluctuations of the market to which trade is subject, and spinners will not be heard to grumble very loudly at a natural rise in cotton, provided there is a brisk demand for their yarn at prices which leave a margin of profit. At the present time it is admitted that there is a margin and most of the mills now working are benefitting by the advantage. Very few, indeed, are the companies which are now incurring losses. It was different in the earlier months of last year when nearly every one of the mills then working was being run at a loss. Now, it is satisfactory to note, the corner has been turned and apart from such an event as the closing of the China market by internal disorders, the prospects before the industry appear to be distinctly cheerful. There are, of course, many concerns now in liquidation, but these companies have to date their misfortunes from the crisis of two years ago and the previous periods of depression. When war in China, pestilence and the high prices of cotton produced the gloomy state of affairs affecting the industry a couple of years since, a short time had to be generally resorted to, and ultimately fourteen or fifteen mills were compelled to cease working altogether. Of the concerns which then were obliged to shut up only two have been since restarted and it is noteworthy as indicating the present prospects before the trade that both have renewed operations within the last two months. These are the Dhun Mills and the Damodher Tapidas Mills, both of which have been taken over by new companies. Much now depends on the nature of the coming monsoon. As matters stand the outlook before the industry is very much better than it was at this time last year, and given a favourable monsoon, mill owners should not have much cause for complaint. The weaving mills, which constitute but a small proportion of the industry, are as they have been throughout the depression affecting the spinning mills, in a very satisfactory condition.

ABKARI ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY. THE report of the past year's Abkari Administration does not present any very striking fluctuation in respect of revenue. In the Presidency proper the income for the year was Rs. 86,49,247 against Rs. 82,51,504 for the previous year, and an average of Rs. 89,93,164 for the past five years. Since the report was presented, however, it is pointed out that remissions of duty in respect of country liquor have been made to the extent of Rs. 4,06,549. The real total then for the year is actually less than the figures for 1900 by Rs. 8,806. In the city of Bombay where there was a considerable decrease, the depression in the mill industry is stated as the cause. The decline in Poona, and the Karnatak is very easily explainable, a series of poor harvests and the severity of plague accounting for the decreases. There was during the year a very striking decrease in the number of detected offences against the Abkari law in Khandesh. In 1898-99 the figure was 870; the following year it declined to 753, and last year the total was only 444. Unfortunately this cannot be taken to mean that the number of offences actually decreased during the year, or that there was a sudden and marked improvement in the behaviour of the people. It seems to admit of the presumption, and indeed the Government resolution expresses this view, that the preventive force of that particular district is inefficient. It is suggested that the Commissioner, if he considers the existing establishment in Khandesh is inadequate, should enquire as to the possibility of supplementing it by transfers from other districts in which establishments are unnecessarily large or the liquor-farmers do not themselves employ a preventive staff proportionate to the amount of their contracts. In Sind the receipts are Rs. 10,87,316, against Rs. 11,35,882 in the previous year; and an average for the past five years of Rs. 10,63,174. The Commissioner notwithstanding, the Government's inability to concur with his explanations of the fluctuations in the sale of intoxicating drugs in the Upper Sind Frontier during 1899-1900, offers the same explanation for the past year. The figures for Aden are :—last year's revenue Rs. 35,260, for the previous year Rs. 36,260, average for the past five years, Rs. 35,521. The total for the whole Presidency thus amounts to Rs. 97,71,823 against the total for the previous year of Rs. 94,23,564, and a five year's average of Rs. 1,00,91,859. It will thus be seen that though there was an increase of slightly over three lakhs on the previous year's figures, the revenues fall short of the average for the past five years by a precisely similar amount.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR. Now that the North-Western Frontier has been visited, only one of the more stereotyped routes mapped out by custom for the tours of Indian Viceroys remains for Lord Curzon to traverse. This is the Rajputana tour which includes Oodeypore, Jeypore and other independent States. The calamities through which this region has been passing, with three years of scarcity following each other in close succession, and the investigations which have since been in progress for the extension of minor irrigation works there, to reduce the terrors of drought in the future, make especial reasons just now for a visit from the Head of the Government of India. It would be in the natural course, therefore, for Rajputana to expect a Viceregal visit during the coming autumn after the Mysore installation ceremony has been held, and before the Delhi Coronation Durbar takes place.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Persia, which was timed to sail at 2 p.m., on Saturday was detained owing to the late arrival of the Burma mail, and proceeded to sea at 9-45 p.m.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of April, 1900, were Rs. 11,83,99,000 1901, Rs. 14,98,18,000; 1902, Rs. 16,15,94,000.

A SENSIBLE movement has been started at Simla to extend to new comers the excellent system of calling by post which has been in force for some years past in that station in the case of permanent residents.

THE Khan of Kalat is going to the forthcoming Coronation Durbar at Delhi, also the Jam of Lass Bela. The former will be accompanied by half a dozen leading Kalat Chiefs and the Political Agent of the Kalat District

AN experienced traffic official has been deputed to travel through the country from Sind to Bombay "via" Cutch and Kathiawar, collecting information on the trade prospects of the country through which a broad gauge line is to be constructed to a point on the Bombay-Baroda Railway system.

IT is offered as a possible explanation of the reported excess of "Europeans" over "Eurasians" in Bengal, that the Anglo-Indian Association in January and February of last year invited all the community whom it represents to return themselves as "Anglo-Indians." The invitation may have met with a response which would show a decrease in "Eurasians" and an increase in "Anglo-Indians," included in "Europeans."

THE "Globe" correspondent at St. Petersburg writes on April 7:—The commander of the Amu-Daria flotilla is expected here in a few days. As a new steamer was added to this Russian flotilla last year the latter consists at present of six steamers and seven steam-launches. The Russian Government has decided to augment the flotilla still further, and it is said that two new steamers will be built for service between Charjui and Termes, or Patta Hissar and one for use at Charjui. The formation of this flotilla was begun in 1888; it is under the management of the military authorities, and, although it is supposed to be employed in the peaceful development of the Amu-Daria region, it would be turned to account on the outbreak of hostilities, when it would facilitate considerably the transport of Russian troops. A regular passenger and goods traffic is maintained between Charjui and Termes by means of four steamers. So far the local traders have not benefited greatly from the Amu-Daria flotilla, but it is hoped that when six steamers, instead of four, shall be plying on the stretch of river about 270 miles in length between Charjui and Termes, there will be far more traffic in private goods than has been the case hitherto.

IN the Federal House of Representatives on April 23. Mr. Barton, the Federal Premier, laid on the table an important minute by General Hutton, commander of the military forces, addressed to Sir John Forrest, Minister of Defence, on the military forces of the Commonwealth. General Hutton explains that the Geographical position of Australia renders it less liable to foreign attack than most parts of the empire. He says it is equally certain that Australian interest outside Australia are peculiarly open to foreign interference. It is impossible, however, for an expedition from an enemy's base in the East or in Europe to reach its destination until the British Navy has been definitely worsted. The essential is sea supremacy, guaranteed by the Royal Navy; the second essential is the possession of a field force capable of conducting military operations in whatever part of the world Australia desires. The minute goes on to state that the troops now available under the voluntary system are the very least that Australia requires for her peace footing. The total number of troops available is 29,571 with 60 field guns, the garrison corps numbering 15,470 men and the field force 14,101. General Hutton proposes that the latter shall be increased to 28,748 men. under the war establishment, which will then consists of a total of 44,218 men. He recommends that the field force shall consist of six brigades of light horse and three brigades of infantry, with the latest proportion of field artillery and engineers, ready for organization when emergency arises.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAN. MAILS OF 25TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, Captain Thos. Leigh, with the English Mails of the 25th April, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Thornley, Mr
Gordon, Mrs and Miss
Thorburn, Mr
Walker, Mr
Penne, Mr
Cottrush, Mr
Sheridan, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Haig, Capt
Biles, Capt
Robertson, Mr
Goldthorpe, Capt
Wright, Mr
McGregor, Mr and 2 children

FROM ADEN—Anderson, Capt and Mrs

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

COURT.—The King held a Levee on the 21st at St. James's Palace, and attended the Epsom Spring Meeting on the 22nd and 23rd.—The Queen returned from Denmark on the 22nd, the Prince and Princess of Wales having returned on the 17th.

Education.—Mr. Cockerton, auditor of the Local Government Board, has disallowed the London School Board's expenditure for the erection and maintenance of pupil teachers' centres.—Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a letter in which a Liberal Unionist criticized the Education Bill, says that sectarian jealousy is the prime factor in the agitation against the Bill. Mr. Balfour distributed prizes on the 23rd at the Mansion-house to successful candidates in the commercial examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Fires.—Damage estimated at £250,000 was done by a fire in the Barbican, City, on Monday night.—Six deaths were caused by a fire in Hackney-road on Saturday.

Football.—The Association Cup match on Saturday at the Crystal Palace between Southampton and Sheffield United resulted in a draw.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has annulled the award of £250 to Miss Kitty Loftus in her suit against Mr. Arthur Roberts.—Mr. Whitaker Wright has been condemned to pay damages to a plaintiff who had taken Standard Exploration shares on the strength of a fraudulent prospectus.

Lord Charles Beresford has been selected as the Unionist candidate for Woolwich in the room of Colonel Hughes, who has resigned.

Military.—Revised Volunteer Regulations have been issued modifying those issued in December.

Parliament.—The House of Commons on the 17th discussed the Government's action against lawlessness in Ireland. On the 21st and 22nd the Budget proposals were debated by Sir W. Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir H. Fowler, Mr. Balfour, and others.

The Budget Proposals.—The proposed additional penny on bankers' cheques and sight drafts continues to be condemned in business circles. An agitation is being organized against the so-called "bread-tax." A meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce has protested against the unfair incidence of the tax, especially in regard to grain, offal, rice, arrowroot, sago, &c.

The Coronation.—The King has accepted the offer of four vessels from four prominent steamship companies for the accommodation of his guests and the guests of the nation at the Naval Review. Accommodation for peers and members of the House of Commons will be provided by the Admiralty.—The Colonial Office has issued a list of colonial Governors and Premiers who will be Royal guests.

The French Chamber of Commerce in London held their annual banquet on the 19th, the French Ambassador presiding.

The Turf.—At Epsom the Great Metropolitan Stakes were won on the 22nd by Mr. H. Lindermere's Congratulation, and the City and Suburban on the 23rd by Mr. A. Stedall's First Principal.

THE EMPIRE.

Australasia.—Mr. Seddon arrived at Sydney on the 19th from New Zealand en route for England. At a banquet given in his honour he and Mr. Barton, the Australian Federal Premier, delivered speeches illustrating the growing desire for unity in all parts of the Empire.—A meeting of delegates from public bodies in Victoria has resolved to urge economy in expenditure and the reduction of the number of the legislators.

Mr. Rhodes.—The citizens of Kimberley have decided to erect a statue of the late Mr. Rhodes overlooking the town and the mines.

The War.—Lord Kitchener says that during last week 18 Boers were killed, 19 wounded, and 325 taken prisoners, and that ten surrendered, while 299 rifles, 5,400 rounds of ammunition, 28 wagons, 170 horses, and 1,300 cattle were captured. The enemy in the district east of Pretoria have evaded a drive just completed.—The Boer delegates left Pretoria on the 18th for various destinations to confer with burghers in the field.—Lord Lovat has attacked two commandos in Cape Colony and captured all their pack mules and supplies.—Colonel Rochfort, in the of centre Orange River Colony, captured 73 Boers on the 17th.—A laager at Kroodraas, Orange River Colony, has been surprised by a patrol, who killed five and took 20 Boers.—A despatch from Hoopstad describes the surprise of Schweizer Reneke on April 16, when we captured 75 prisoners, with rifles, wagons, and a large number of cattle and sheep.—A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing the full text of the despatches relating to Spion Kop. The new documents include Lord Roberts's criticism of Sir Redvers Buller's failure to take the active direction of operations himself when he found matters not going satisfactorily.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Sergeant J. Rogers, S. A. Constabulary.—At a meeting of delegates of the Afrikander Bond held in Cape Town a resolution was passed condemning the leaders for having knowingly pursued a policy leading to war.

THE UNITED STATES.

Cuba.—Our Washington Correspondent says there is open revolt in the Republican ranks against the Cuban policy of the party. The Democrats have carried the abolition of the differential duty on sugar and have brought tariff revision into practical politics.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—Work has now been generally resumed throughout the country.

China.—Colonel Marchand, in an interview with a journalist, expresses the opinion that China is definitively mastered. The English officers in China he describes as excellent, but thinks the Indian troops quite without value. If the Anglo-Japanese Alliance be effective, it will give England an army in the Far East.—The British Government is said to be considering the advisability of withdrawing from the attempt to assist China to introduce the urgently-needed reforms in internal taxation.

Denmark.—The Landsthing has postponed the Bill for the sale of the Danish West Indies till the question has been referred to the electorate of the islands.

Finland.—A disturbance took place on the 18th at Helsingfors, when the Cossacks were called out and attacked the crowd with knouts.

France.—There are more than 2,500 candidates before the public for the general election.

Germany.—The Emperor has telegraphed expressing heartfelt sympathy with the ship's company of the Mars on the occasion of the recent disaster.

Holland.—The Queen of Holland is suffering from typhoid fever. The malady is running its ordinary course.

Russia.—M. de Plehve, Secretary of the Empire and Secretary of State for Finland, has been appointed Minister of the Interior.—General Vannovsky, Minister of Education, has resigned.—Riots of the most serious character are reported.

The Near East.—The conflict in Constantinople respecting the consecration of Mgr. Firmilian as Bishop of Uskub, which is demanded by Servia and Montenegro and opposed by Bulgarias, attracts much attention.—The Arab rebellion in Yemen is spreading.

The North Atlantic Shipping Trade.—An arrangement has been entered into by leading British and American steamship lines engaged in the North Atlantic trade, as well as some of the chief Continental lines, on the principle of a community of interest ensuring to all participation in the improvements of trade and economies that may be effected. No change of flag and little or no change of management will be involved in the arrangement.—"Times."

ON dit that the season at home this year will be "short and sharp"—that is to say, a great many gaieties will be compressed into a comparatively short space of time. The reasons for this are very obvious. Every town and village in England will celebrate the Coronation with school treats and festivities of various sorts. It is natural, therefore, that the chief landlords, of each district will look upon it as a duty that they should be present to sanction and lead these celebrations. It is predicted, therefore, that, except for the actual Coronation celebrations in town, the country houses will be well filled most of the time.

MRS. LANGTRY is likely to find herself in difficulties as regards the letting of her theatre. She had originally let it to Mme. Rejane—or, rather, promised to let it to her. Later she entirely forgot this promise, and proceeded to let it to Miss Olga Nethersole. It would seem, however, that her original "let" to Mme. Rejane is more binding than that to Miss Nethersole, and that, therefore, the former will still get it.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT MARTINIQUE.

AN APPALLING CATASTROPHE.

A CITY IN FLAMES.

FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE PERISH.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN THE HARBOUR.

THE RESCUE OF SURVIVORS.

ACCOUNTS BY EYE WITNESSES.

A WHIRLWIND OF FIRE AND A SHOWER OF ROCKS.

HELP FROM AMERICA.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Commander of the French cruiser Sachet reports that at one o'clock on Thursday afternoon, St. Pierre was entirely in flames.

He rescued thirty people, more or less burned, from the wreckage in the harbour.

A landing party was unable to penetrate the town, but saw heaps of bodies on the wharves.

It is believed that not a single person in the town, at the moment of the catastrophe escaped.

The Governor was visiting St. Pierre in the s. s. Roddam, which brought the news of the disaster to St. Thomas.

The vessel only escaped by slipping her cable and steaming off at full speed.

The ship's tarpaulins and deck-fittings were ablaze.

Ten of her crew jumped overboard and were drowned and several others were burned to death.

About a thousand of the inhabitants of St. Pierre were more or less whites and about six Englishmen among them.

The shipping lost includes the British steamer, Roraima and her crew of twenty-six.

Several of the West Indian Cables, including the Martinique have been broken.

LONDON, MAY 10.

A relief steamer has brought to Fort de France 450 people rescued at Saint Pierre and the outskirts, and has returned to search for further survivors.

Eye witnesses say that the volcano suddenly exploded and a tempest of steam and mud was poured on Saint Pierre which was immediately followed by a whirlwind of fire and a shower of rocks lasting a quarter of an hour.

The whole town was instantly in a blaze.

Hot mud and cinders continue falling throughout Martinique.

The rescues made by the French Cruiser Sachet included fourteen of the crew of the British steamer Roraima.

It is now estimated that 40,000 have perished at Martinique.

LONDON, MAY 11.

After an alarming flow of lava on the 5th instant the Governor of St. Pierre appointed a commission which on the 7th presented a reassuring report.

The disaster occurred with appalling suddenness and the sea receded thirty yards.

The 450 who were rescued from St. Pierre had taken refuge on a high point and were surrounded by torrents of lava.

The American Senate has passed a Bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers at Martinique whitner the American warships Cincinnati and Dixie have been ordered.

The British cruiser Indefatigable has come to Saint Vincent.

THE ERUPTION AT SAINT VINCENT.

INHABITANTS PANIC STRICKEN.

MANY KILLED.

The Governor of Barbadoes cables that reports resembling artillery are audible at Barbadoes proceeding from Saint Vincent.

Darkness, and thunder, set in and showers of dust followed covering Barbadoes inches deep.

A later telegram states thirty are known to have perished at Saint Vincent.

The Governor of the Windward Islands reports a serious volcanic eruption at Saint Vincent and says the inhabitants are fleeing panic stricken.

Details are wanting owing to the breaking of the cables.

Barbadoes is an inch thick in dust from the eruption at Saint Vincent.

[Martinique, where the appalling catastrophe has occurred, is one of the French West India Islands, in the Windward group, 30 miles south by west of Dominica and 20 miles north of St. Lucia. It is of irregular form, high and rocky, about 45 miles long and 10 to 15 broad, having an area of 380 square miles. Its loftiest summit, Mount Pelee is 4,450 feet high and terminates the chain of volcanic mountains forming the backbone of the Island. Hurricanes and earthquakes are not infrequent. About two-fifths of the island are under cultivation, with sugar cane, manioc, yams, bananas, sweet potatoes, coffee and cacao. The mountain slopes are in most parts covered with primeval forests. Numerous streams flow down from the heights. St. Pierre is the principal town. The Island was discovered by the Spaniards on St. Martins's Day in 1493, when it was peopled by Caribs who had expelled the older stock. In 1635 it was settled by the French who eventually exterminated the Caribs. The island has been several times taken and held by the British. It was captured by Rodnly in 1762, but restored to the French next year. After the conquest by Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey in 1794, it was retained for eight years; and being seized again in 1809 it was not surrendered till 1814.]

THE COMING CORONATION.

The Carlton Club has resolved to admit distinguished visitors from India and the Colonies as honorary members this year.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HEAVY BOER LOSSESS.

NATIVE REPRISALS ON THE BOERS.

LONDON, MAY 10

Reuter from Pretoria says that the total Boer losse in the drive southward against the Kroonstad Lindley line mentioned on the 7th instant were 321.

The natives in the Vryheid district whose kraals the Boers had burned, attacked a Boer laager on the night of the 5th, killed upwards of thirty Boers, captured three, and recovered their cattle which had been looted.

THE RISING IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

REBELS BOMBARD NANNING.

The rebels bombarded Nanning-fu on the 27th April with modern field guns killing; 350 of the inhabitants, and afterwards withdrew to the hills.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KAISER AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

LONDON, MAY 10.

A rescript issued by the Emperor William expresses confidence in the loyalty of the Alsace Lorrainers and authorises the Stathalter to communicate with Count Bulow with a view to the abolition of the obnoxious so-called dictatorship clause in the Alsace Lorraine constitution.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT NOTTS.

MORE DRAWN GAMES.

The Australians have beaten Notts by an innings and four runs.

The matches Essex v. Yorkshire and Warwickshire v. Surrey ended in a draw. Rain has interfered with all the matches.

MAJOR HANBURY TRACY.

LONDON MAY 9.

Major Hanbury Tracy has been gazetted Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for services in the Somaliland.

DEFEAT OF THE AMERICAN POLO TEAM.

Hurlingham Club yesterday defeated the American Polo Team by five to three.

THREE PER CENT. INDIA STOCK.

Tenders for 1 1-2 million three per cent India stock amounted to £ 10,299,300. Tenders at £ 101-7-6 receive about 54 per cent. The average rate obtained was £ 101-10-2.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE STAKES.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The following is the result of the Race for the Kempton Park great Jubilee Stakes :—

Royal George	1
Wargrave	2
Revenue	3

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

THE NEW RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, the 8th inst., states :—The new procedure rules in the Commons are working smoothly. The difficulties which have been generally anticipated have not arisen and there is now every reason for hoping that the effect of the new rules will be to considerably expedite public business.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

WINTER LINGERS IN THE LAP OF MAY.

SNOW IN MANY PLACES.

Very wintry weather prevails all over England at present. There were heavy falls of snow in several places on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the weather has been bitterly cold.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL J. R.L. MACDONALD, C. B., Commanding Royal Engineer, commands the Poona District during the absence of Brigadier-General Ventris on two months' leave.

Colonel M. D. Moriarty, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Meerut, will act as Administrative Medical Officer, Central Provinces, vice Colonel Geoffrey Hall, I. M. S.

Volunteers proceeding Home for the Coronation ceremony, who may wish to shoot at the Bisley Rifle Meeting, will be allowed to take with them the 303 rifles to which they have become accustomed on the ranges in India.

Orders are issued regarding the reconstitution of the 11th Madras Infantry, which is to become the 11th Coorg Infantry. One Telegu and three mixed Companies will be mustered out on the 1st instant. The terms offered to the Native officers and sepoys are similar to those in the other Madras regiments now being reconstituted.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 9.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Maclachlan arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kagoshima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 10th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Currats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 9-16
Bar Silver	23 1-2

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

Our correspondent at Rajkote, writing on the 7th instant, says :—Thanks to the medical inspection and sanitary arrangements organized by the authorities, both the station and town of Rajkote have hitherto been utterly free from plague, notwithstanding that the population has been much overcrowded.

A serious dacoity occurred last week. A respectable Koja and other passengers were assaulted by a party of about eight or nine dacoits and plundered of property worth thousands of rupees. Through the prompt and able exertions of the Malia Manager, Mr. Bezanji Merwanji (junior), who is well-known in the province for his distinguished services in the last terrible famine, the Miana police have arrested about 8 Mianas.

A large quantity of gunpowder was found by the Rajkote Fouzdar in the house of a Lubana, Ratanshi Khimji of the Rajkote Pura, whilst he was searching the house in connection with the case of alleged nose-cutting.

A few days ago a party of dacoits, of whom there have been too many in Kutch recently, had an encounter with the Kutch police near Chitroile in which the latter were very severely handled, and it was only when the Dbrangadra police arrived that the dacoits were arrested. The Kutch Durbar should now rise to the occasion. The police department is in the hands of Mr. Prabhulal Mulchand. The several gangs of dacoits that now exist in this isolated province have become a serious trouble to the people.

Some five thieves had concealed themselves in a compound adjoining a Lukana's house in the Rajkote Pura three days ago. Three policemen on hearing of the incident went up to the spot and in the scuffle that ensued all the three were wounded. The thieves made their escape, only one being subsequently captured. One of the policemen has since died in the hospital.

MAHABLESHWAR SKY RACES.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 8.

The Handicap Hurdle Race.—Winner Rs. 100, second Rs. 25. For all Arab and C. B. ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—about 1 1-4 miles over 6 flights.

Lt-Col Croly's g a h Hoosainee, 11st 7lbs ...Capt Woods 1
Mr W M Macleod's g a h Novelty, 10st 8lbs...Mr Drysdale 2
Capt Young's ch a g Pallonji, 11st 2lbs ..Mr Westropp 3
Mr Jackson's g a h Greylegs, 10st 10lbs .....Mr Cooper 0
Mrs C Saville's b ch p Dandy Jim, ... 0
Capt M D Wood's ch a h Lordling, 11st 11lbs..... 0
Capt Sloane-Stanley's b a g Augur, 11st 0
Mr Guy Livingstone's g a g Dargai, 9st 13lbs..... 0

Pallonj made the running at a strong pace until 3 furlongs from home when Hoosainee came up and to the front and won by 3 lengths; 6 lengths between 2nd abd 3rd.

The Hack Stakes.—Winner Rs. 100, second Rs. 25. A Handicap for all ponies 14-1 and under that have never started for a race value Rs. 50 or over previous to the Meeting. Distance—3 furlongs.

Capt J G Greig's ch a g Sunrise, 10st 4lbs..Mr Drysdale 1
Lt-Col Croly's b a g Tioba, 10st 4lbs .....Mr McCausland 2
Capt M D Wood's wh a h Marengo, 11st .....Owner 3
Capt Sloane-Stanley's b a g Augur, 10st 7lbs.....Owner 0
Capt J G Greig's b a h Clovelly, ... 0

From a good start they ran together to the distance, where Sunrise forged ahead and won by 1-2 length 3 between 2nd and 3rd, Augur fell.

The Panchgani Handicap.—Winner Rs. 100, second Rs. 25. For all Arab and C. B. ponies 14 hands and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50 or over previous to the Meeting. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt J G Greig's ch a h S D K, 9st 11lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Cooper's b a h Duldul, 11st .....Owner 2
Mr Westropp's ch a h Mystic, (late Bohmun) 9st 7lbs Owner 3
1st Bombay Lancer's g a g Musician, 11st 10lbs .....Mr Drysdale 0
Capt M D Wood's wh a h Marengo, 11st 10lbs 0

Duldul and Mystic made the running for 3 furlongs when S. D. K. who had been patiently ridden came on and won by 2 lengths.

The Polo Pony Handicap.—Winner Rs. 60, second Rs. 25. For all bona fide Arab and C. B. polo ponies (certificate as in Polo Pony Scurry) 14-1 and under. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

The Royal Scott's g a h Blue Peter, 11st 4lbs .....Mr Drysdale 1
Capt M D Wood's g a h Stealaway, 11st 7lbs.....Owner 2
Capt Young's ch a g Pallonji, 10st 10lbs ..Mr Westropp 3
Capt J G Greig's ch a g Sunrise, 10st 4lbs .....Owner 0
Mr A S Hay's ch a g Karim, 11st .....Capt Wogan Browne 0

From an excellent start they all ran together to the top of the hill where Blue Peter forged to the front and won by a length, short head between 2nd and 3rd.

The Kolhapur Cup.—Winner Rs. 100, second Rs. 25. A Handicap for all Arab and C. B. ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—1 mile.

Capt Sloane-Stanley's g a h For Ever, 9st 11lbs...Owner 1
Lt Col Croly's ch a h Lord Roberts, 10st 3lbs .....Mr McCausland 2
Capt M D Wood's ch a h Lordling, 11st 7lbs.....Owner 3
Mr W M Macleod's g a g Murfus, 10st 5lbs.....Mr Drysdale 0

For Ever took advantage of his light weight and made strong running and was never headed, winning by 2 lengths from Lord Roberts.

Consolation Race.—Winner Rs. 60, second Rs. 25. A Handicap for all ponies 14-1 and under that have run and have not won at the Meeting. Distance—3½ furlongs.

Mr W Westropp's ch a h Mystic (late Behmom), 9st 7lbs.....Owner 1
Capt Sloane-Stanley's b a g Augur, 10st 3lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Livingstone's g a g Bobby 9st 7lbs.....Mr Koe 3

Bobby got the best of a good start and led to the top of the hill, where Mystic took up the running and won by 2 1-2 lengths.

KHANDESH NOTES.

Very little of moment has occurred in this district lately says our local correspondent. H. E. the Viceroy stopped at Jalgaon on his way back from Hyderabad, but it was only for the purpose of seeing the Ajanta Caves, which are outside Khandesh limits.

Early in April the western part of the district was visited by severe storms of hail and rain, much to the discomfort of the various district officers who were in tents.

Nothing very remarkable in the way of Shikar has been done lately. The Forest Officers however have been successful with bears.

A few days ago the "Bombay Gazette" quoted in extenso a letter to the "Pioneer" about the rats in Gujarat. The writer appears to think that the rats have disappeared. Presuming the Khandesh and Gujarat rats to form part of the same pest, it may be asserted that the writer in mistaken. In this district one only needs to go into the remoter parts to find the rats still in large numbers. They have taken to eating the bark and roots of trees, especially in forest tracts. Wherever an energetic cultivator has tried to grow a hot weather irrigated crop he has found that the rats are quite ready to come and help him to enjoy it. As to the classification of the Famine Rat, specimens of various sorts may be seen at the Bombay National History Society's rooms.

It seems as if nothing would prevail against the pest except heavy and prolonged rain, which is to be hoped will be received this year in good time.

BURIED STATE TREASURE.

The amount of treasure buried, thrown down wells, or stored away in the forts and places of native chiefs at the time of the Mutiny must have been enormous, and probably only a small proportion of it has been, or ever will be, recovered. We still hear, however, from time to time of an occasional find. The Chief of Rajgarh in the Bhopal Agency died some two months ago. Mr. Lang, the Political Agent at Bhopal, went to settle the deceased's affairs, and was told by one of the palace nobles that the Chief had left a message for him to the effect that a large amount of treasure was stored in a vault in the palace, and had been there since the Mutiny. Mr. Lang examined the vault and found the treasure, chiefly in bar gold and uncurrent Bhopal rupees. The total value is estimated at seventeen and a half lakhs. The Political Officers have suggested the investment of the proceeds in Government paper. Rajgar is a small State, with a revenue of about three and a half lakhs, so this windfall will add about Rs. 61,200 to the income. Thei whole incident is a striking illustration of the hoarding tendencies of native chiefs.

BIG FIRE AT PANOLI.

Our correpondent writes, that on Friday, at about 4 p.m., a serious fire started in the Bhilvada of the village of Panoli. There was a strong breeze blowing and very little water to be had so it spread rapidly. It was not till midnight that the fire was got under, by which time half the village, some eighty houses had been destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost. A considerable amount of property was burnt as owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, the occupants of many of the houses had no time to take anything out with them. It is understood that measures are being taken to relieve, as much as possible, the local distress.

The Nepal Durbar will send representatives to the Coronation assembly at Delhi.

The strength of the regular troops attending the Coronation Durbar will be 32,000, and the Volunteer Corps probably end 1,000.

The Persian Government have begun the new telegraph line from Mashad to Birjand, which may eventually be linked to the Indian system.

A memorial has been placed in the church of Melcombe-Bingam, Dorset, to the memory of Lieut. A. W. Bosworth-Smith, who commanded the "Cobra," when she was lost, and a replica is to be placed in Salisbury Cathedral. It consists of a brass mural tablet with an inscription recording the fact that Mr. Bosworth-Smith stood with arms folded on the bridge, and went down with his ship when she broke up. He was a brother of Mr. Bosworth-Smith, the Superintendent of the Oosegum Mine on the Kolar Gold Field.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

The Simla season is getting into its stride. The date of the Levee and State Dinner has been announced, always the earliest fixtures, the A. D. C. has made up its mind as to its opening production—farcial, it may be thankfully noted—the first gymkhana has been successfully held at Annandale. A fair number of people found their way down on that occasion, the gathering being composed as usual, of the young and enthusiastic regular attendents and participators, the new comers shyly conscious of not yet being quite "in it," and a sprinkling of the more sedade Simla residents who appear at Annandale once in the season and never again. It is a pity that this weekly meeting, which stands in the stead of all club amusements to Simla, is not of a more general nature. There are always plenty of young people to keep the institution going, but it is certainly not attractive enough at present to draw many who have outgrown the desire to shine at bumble-puppy. The greatest disadvantage of the place is, of course, its inaccessibility, and the long and dusty toil back, uncomfortably seated either upon an excited pony or in a crawling rickshaw. I do not know whether any extension of the amusements available there has ever been tried—tennis for instance, or racquets or croquet—or whether the experiment would be too heavy a charge upon the subscription fund, but until something of the sort is done it is to be feared that the weekly gathering at Annandale will never obtain a very strong hold upon the affections of grown-up society. The first occasion of the kind, however, has always the charm of novelty and Saturday's was no exception. The various events were gone through with spirit, and some of them exhibited excellent horsemanship. Instead of grumbling we should, no doubt, be grateful for the energy and ingenuity that so courageously undertakes to provide amusement on these limited lines throughout a whole season.

Since my last letter the Viceroy has arrived. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab is now alone absent of the great officials who make Simla their headquarters during the hot season, and he is due here next week. The departments are all in full work and a number of important questions are pending in addition to the always heavy routine of ordinary administration. Foremost comes that of police reform which the Viceroy announced in his budget speech was to be taken up in earnest this year. Scarcely less far reaching is that of education upon which a committee is just now sitting in the Public Works Department Committee room. Then there is the long-vexed question of principle involved in the question of the separation of executive and judicial functions which is another matter understood to be engaging the attention of the Government of India. The whole subject of provincial contracts is also to be overhauled, against next March when the Government of India will have to announce a new appointment of funds between Imperial and local objects in connection with every great province, Burma alone expected. The imposition of increased duties, to counterbalance the railway and other concessions in Austro-Hungary and Germany to beet-sugar which are having the most disastrous effects on the Indian sugar cane industry, is also of urgent interest just now. Speaking at the Legislative Council in Calcutta, last March, Sir Edward Law said :—"The question of sugar bounties, both direct and indirect, has been fully discussed at an international conference which has just terminated its proceedings at Brussels. The result of the conference has been an agreement which, it is said, will have an important influence in checking bounty-fostered trade, but we must examine the details of the proposals which have been adopted, before we can form any certain opinion as to their effect on Indian interests. It may be that the decisions arrived at, will, at an early date, lead us to review our present procedure in the matter of countervailing duties." Six weeks have since gone by, but the proposals of the Brussels conference have not yet been ratified by the various continental governments concerned, and meanwhile the dumping of bounty-ted sugar on the Indian market continues. Under these circumstances the contingency suggested by Sir Edward Law would seem clearly to have arisen, and the time to have come for definite action. What is to be done, however, has not yet been announced.

The legislative session is likely to be both short and light as the Viceroy is to leave Simla in August to attend the Mysore installation, and no very extensive measures have yet reached the point where they can be brought forward. One or two small measures such as an Archæology Bill to empower Local governments to take the necessary steps to protect ancient remains, and an Electricity Bill to facilitate the setting up of electrical installations may be mentioned as not unlikely to be introduced, but the Civil Procedure Code Bill, which is the principal measure pending, will not emerge from the preliminary stage this season. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini, of theCalcutta High Court, is expected here shortly, from leave, in connection with its revision.

The social programme of the next few weeks here is a full one. To-day there is to be a cricket match at Annandale. To-morrow is the "At Home" of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club. On Saturday is a gymkhana, on Monday 12th is the first matinee of the season at the Gaiety Theatre. The annual garden party, given by the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Palmer, at Snowdon is on 19th. On 20th is an entertainment at the Convent Jesus Marie, also a concert which is being got up by Mrs. Finnis for purposes of charity at the Town Hall. On 22nd is a garden party at Viceregal Lodge. On 26th is to be a dance at the Town Hall given by members of the United Service Club. On 27th the races begin. On 30th is the Levee at Viceregal Lodge also the annual State Dinner.

"Our flat" is to be staged at the Gaiety Theatre by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club shortly.

The following memorandum is being influentially signed in Simla:—

"In view of the increasing number of visitors to Simla and the constantly greater distances to be covered without ordinary carriage facilities, the following ladies have agreed that the privilege of sending cards by post now enjoyed only by those who have previously exchanged visits should be extended to new comers as well. The exigencies of social and other duties have of late years become so heavy in Simla that very few ladies are at home to receive in the middle of the day, the personal leaving of cards has therefore become a mere form, which might be replaced quite as efficiently and much more conveniently by the use of the post. Announcement of arrival is the only purpose served in either case. It should be understood that the proposed change leaves it still optional with visitors to call in person should they prefer to do so. The innovation is intended chiefly as a relief to the general body of Simla residents who have long felt the old custom to be a serious burden both to health and energy, It is thought that social relations will be rather promoted than otherwise by the increased leisure which will result from this easy and convenient arrangement for exchanging the first civility. The following ladies will, therefore, be glad to receive and return the cards of new comers as well as of earlier acquaintances by post."

AFFAIRS IN WAZIRISTAN.

There is very little news from Waziristan, the Mahsuds having apparently settled down for the time being; but it is reported that the Mullah Powindah has lost most of his old influence, and now goes in fear of his life. There are a number of the sections who owe him a grudge, as he and his fanatical following have not scrupled to "remove" men who were obnoxious to them in the last two or three years; and now that the blockade is at an end, the tribe can pay some attention to their blood-feuds. It is quite possible that the Mullah may seek a permanent asylum in Afghanistan now that his power has waned; and if he joined the Haddah Mullah at Kabul, the frontier would be well rid of two pestilent priests who have caused much trouble to the Government of India.

THE HON. MR H. J. S. COTTON'S DEPARTURE.

ADDRESS FROM THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, late Commissioner of Assam, was a passenger by the P. and O. s. s. Persia, which left Bombay on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Cotton arrived by the express mail train about 1 p. m., and was received at the Victoria Terminus by Mr. D. E. Wacha and others and escorted to the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, where he received an enthusiastic greeting from the members of the Assocation and other prominent citizens, who had met to do him honour. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the President of the Association, was unavoidably absent, and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola occupied the chair.

The chairman briefly introduced Mr. Cotton to the gathering. They had met him on previous occasions, he said, and he was very well known to all of them. He felt sure that they had all come to join in a hearty vote of thanks for all that Mr. Cotton had done for Indians. (Applause.)

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Secretary of the Association, read the address, which was as follows :—

Sir,—We, the President and Members of the Bombay Presidency Association, embrace the present occasion to bid you a cordial farewell on the eve of your retirement from this country where you have spent the best part of your life in the service to which you belong, and addressed yourself unceasingly to advance the welfare and contentment of the people over whom you were called upon to rule, with a singleness of purpose, and a breadth of view which have during the last few days evoked expressions of the highest admiration and feelings of the deepest gratitude from all parts of India, especially Bengal, the scene of your life-long labours. For the Indian people you nobly realised in your person, so far as it lay in your power and ability, that lofty ideal which so much differentiates the mere routine administrator from the far-sighted statesman. From the very outset of your Indian career, which we are rejoiced to notice was also the career of your ancestors for five generations before, you clearly understood and faithfully carried into practice that axiom in national polity which prescribes a true knowledge of the wants and wishes of a people, and their sentiments and aspirations, as the fundamental basis of statesmanship. Your accessibility to all, your freedom from racial bias, your determination to give a patient hearing to both sides, your solicitude to arrive at the very truth of matters, irrespective of the position or rank of the parties, your uniform desire to see justice done between man and man and to protect the weak and the helpless against the strong and the influential, and above all, your unfailing courtesy and simplicity of character—these have endeared you to the Indian people of all classes in every part of the Empire. By your righteousness and sense of justice, by your sympathetic statesmanship, by the brilliancy of your administration, and by a practice of those sterling public virtues which ennoble humanity, you have indeed struck a deep chord in the Indian heart as few administrators have done; while your brave struggle to emancipate thousands of the voiceless waifs of Indian humanity has greatly emphasised the high esteem and regard in which you are deservedly held. You have, again earnestly and deligently striven to diminish the friction which to some extent must inevitably prevail between the rulers and the ruled. You have uniformly endeavoured to encourage healthy native thought and independence and systematically supported their legitimate aspirations, and you have taken a deep and abiding interest in their intellectual and moral welfare to which "New India," that memorable work of your sympathetic genius, bears ample testimony; while by your example you have made us fully recognise more than before the valuable qualities of British rule which you have upheld with such unswerving loyalty. To the Indians it is a source of the greatest satisfaction to record that you, Sir, as least have never shrunk from recognising your great responsibility as a ruler. In your valedictory reply to the citizens of Calcutta you have correctly described the qualities of statesmanship needed in Indian administrators. What is wanted is indeed "the pervading presence of a spirit, a capacity to refrain from unnecessary actions and, above all, a hearty sympathy with the wishes and wants of the people." It is indeed a matter not only of great regret but keen disappointment to us that your career of usefulness should not have further scope given to it at the very time when the need of your ripe knowledge and experience is greatly felt for the better welfare of the province with which you have been intimately connected. With these brief expressions of our high appreciation of your exceptional ability and capacity as an administrator, and our great esteem and regard for you as a statesman of noble aim and righteous purpose, we beg to bid you and Mrs. Cotton a hearty farewell. You leave behind you many a pleasant memory the fragrance of which will endure for generations to come. May Providence meanwhile spare you long to be still useful to the people of this great country to whom you are so fondly devoted, and may He crown with His divine blessings the autumn of your life in your native home, is the sincere wish of Sir, Your most humble and obedient servants, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Amirudin Tyabji, and Chimanlal H. Setalvad.

THE REPLY.

Mr. Cotton, in response, said the assembly would hardly expect from him a prepared speech as he was only made acquainted at the eleventh hour of the distinguished honour which they proposed to confer upon him. He had already made some observations in his farewell speeches in Assam and in Calcutta, which seemed to him to be fit on the occasion of his leaving India. But he could not refrain from expressing his gratitude for the honour the Association had done him that afternoon. In the Province of Assam over which he ruled for nearly six years, he was able to understand the attitude of all classes of the people who flocked round him when he left the province. He had done something for Assam and the Assamese whom he loved, and who in their turn bore strong affection towards him. He could understand in a large measure the demonstration with which he was welcomed to Calcutta, where he had passed some of the best years of his life. In Calcutta he had troops of friends. At the Town Hall there on Tuesday last he had an opportunity of turning and gazing upon the faces of those, who had grown with him from adolescence to mature age, and who shared with him the responsibilities of administration. In Calcutta he saw many and sincere friends, and thousands welcomed him when he arrived in that city and bid him farewell when he left them. But here in the city of Bombay although he could not say he had personal friends, he knew the most distinguished of them by name. Though he had never met them face to face yet while he was leaving India, the representatives of that great city had been kind enough to come forward to meet in his honour and to present him with the address which he had just received at the hands of his old friend Mr. Wacha (Applause). He regarded it as a very great honour, and indeed he was not aware that there was any record of a Provincial Governor, who had received such demonstrations of regret and affection not only in the Province over which he ruled, but the provinces through which he had to pass on his retirement to his native land. He asked himself why such demonstrations should be made. He could only reply as he had done elsewhere that it was not in recognition of any merits he might have displayed as an administrator, not because he had to some extent, it might be, succeeded in the routine work which devolved upon all Provincial Governors, but because he had attempted, and might he add, in a large measure succeeded in bringing closer together the British people and the Indian subjects of his Majesty—the rulers and the ruled. (Applause). So far as he had succeeded in that object, he had met his truest reward. The gathering that afternoon showed that though he had not done anything for them individually or collectively they had met together simply and solely in recognition of the exertions which he had made to ameliorate the relations between Englishmen and Indians. They had stated in their address in all too flattering terms how he had accomplished that object, and though he could not claim for himself all the high merits attributed to him, he could not deny the fact that he had striven hard for the attainment of that object. He thanked the assembly for the kindly reference made in their address to Mrs. Cotton, who, he regretted, could not attend the meeting on account of the long and fatiguing journey she had from Calcutta to Bombay. He, however, thanked them on her behalf as well as his own for the exceptional honour done by the members of the Presidency Association. (Loud applause)

Mr. Cotton then left the rooms, amidst the cheers of those present, for the Ballard Pier, whence he started for the mail boat in a Customs steam launch that was kept waiting for him.

It is said on good authority that Mr. Hawtrey will in his play, "The President," sing an absolutely original song, which will take the London public by storm. It is some little time since there has been one all-popular favourite, so it is with some curiosity that this new departure of Mr. Hawtrey's is looked forward to.

According to the Paris papers the French Government profited by the presence of the Franco-Russian squadron at Tangier to convey an unmistakable warning to the Sultan of Morocco that France would not hesitate to have recourse to extreme measures to ensure the preponderance of French influence in Morocco if necessary. It was hinted at the same time that too pronounced a liking for English people and things might prove dangerous to the Sultan.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 25.

THE CARTWRIGHT CASE.

Mr. Brodrick is not doing well. Perhaps he is overworked, but whatever the cause he has lost ground since he was raised to the status of a Cabinet Minister and is gradually becoming the Jonah of the present Administration. The hecktoring he has to undergo nightly not only from Mr. Swift MacNeill but from some of the young Tory bloods is certainly enough to try the temper of a saint, but patience and temper are the two qualities most required in an English statesman. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the facts connected with the Cartwright case. Mr. Cartwright himself is perhaps not entitled to much sympathy. As editor of a pro-Boer paper at the Cape, he published a letter stating as Mr. Brodrick reminded the House—that Lord Kitchener had ordered the taking of no prisoners in a certain engagement and the shooting down of all Boers who surrendered. But still as Lord Curzon's late visitor Mr. Ian Malcolm pointed out last night, Mr. Cartwright has had his punishment and taken it like a man. It will be remembered that when Mr. Morley first called attention to the matter, Lord Stanley speaking as the mouthpiece of Mr. Brodrick, justified the action of the authorities in refusing to allow Mr. Cartwright to come to England on his release from prison, giving as the reason for this that there are already sufficient Pro-Boers in this country. Last night Mr. Morley reverted to the subject and being dissatisfied with Mr. Brodrick's answers obtained leave at a later period of the sitting to move the adjournment of the House. He described Lord Stanley's statement as outrageous and asked, was Mr. Cartwright to be kept out of this country because he might express views that were unpalatable to the Government. If he published libellous matter here or otherwise broke the laws of the land he could be punished. "Unconstitutional," "tyrannical," and "absurd" were some of the epithets employed by Mr. Morley in the course of his speech. Mr. Morley was taunted by Mr. Brodrick with displaying heat, but it was decidedly a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Indeed the entire debate which lasted three hours and a half was heated. Mr. Brodrick suggested that Mr. Morley's real motive was a desire to challenge the general administration of martial law in Cape Colony—on which a discussion started by Lord Coleridge was simultaneously proceeding in "another place." Mr. Balfour took the point he always takes when he is in a tight place. If you pass this resolution you will be censuring Lord Roberts. This was old the formula. The new formula is the same with the substitution of the name of Lord Kitchener for Lord Roberts.

"My hon. friend the members for Oldham (Mr. Winston Churchill and Durham (Mr. Arthur Elliot) and others appear to think that if they go into the lobby this evening in favour of the motion of the right hon. gentleman opposite, all they are doing is giving expression to some constitutional and legal view which they may be right or wrong in holding. They are doing a very different thing from that. They are passing a condemnation upon Lord Kitchener and his military advisers, and they are passing that condemnation without even having heard their case."

Mr. Ian Malcolm, in the course of his courageous speech, said that since he had been in Parliament there had been no more unswerving supporter of the First Lord of the Treasury, and to go against the Government now, as assuredly he should do, was repellent to him. But he wished to repudiate as warmly as he could the peroration of his right hon. friend—not a very new peroration (here the Opposition sneered)—in which he stated that those who voted for the motion would show themselves careless of the British Army. Mr. Asquith described vehemently the same old peroration as "a ridiculous proposition," and equally strong condemnation emanated from some of the Government's own supporters. Particularly fearless was Mr. Churchill.

This was a great constitutional principle, and he should be very sorry indeed if it were thought by those outside who read the debates in that House, that that constitutional principle was supported only by hon. members opposite. There were some of them on that side of the House who were not prepared to see a great constitutional principle violated, not, he thought, with any deliberate intent, but simply because those who administered the law had got used to an over-exercise of power. Having over-stepped themselves on this occasion, they should be made by the due authority of that House to withdraw within the limits of the law.

The Government were in somewhat of a funk as to how the division would go and they were considerably relieved when the numbers announced at the table showed what the "Times" calls a "substantial" majority (77). Nine Ministerialists voted with the Opposition namely, Messrs. Churchill, Pemberton, Ivor Guest, Alexander Cross, Arthur Elliot, Seeley, T. W. Russell, Malcolm and Gibson Bowles.

THE BUDGET.

Apart from the shaking they received last night the Government have had a very bad week. Practically all the sittings have been devoted to the financial proposals of the Government which have certainly not become more popular since they have become better understood. As to the Corn tax the Cobdenites are carrying on an energetic crusade, as they regard or say they regard the revival of the registration duty as merely the thin end of the wedge; they are being helped in their agitation by the fact that in various parts of the country the bakers have raised the price of the quartern loaf by a half penny. In the Commons the Opposition to the duty is being led by the next Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer Pace, the Congress party by Sir Henry Fowler, who declared that proposal of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would really affect the poorest of the poor, millions of whom earn only eighteen shillings per week. It would almost seem from the tone of Mr. Balfour's reply that the Government are becoming alarmed at what may follow from the tone adopted by their opponents: "I would, he said, really ask whether in the line taken up by hon. gentlemen opposite they are not really acting—I hope I may say so without offence—the part of demagogues rather than of statesmen. If I have used a word which they may perhaps think offensive, and they know I never desire to do so, perhaps they will allow me to explain exactly what I mean by demagogue in this case. I do not in the least mean an agitator, a man who goes down to platform after platform and advocates his views, that is a perfectly legitimate operation carried on by all parties and sections. And in a free country within the limits of the Constitution, no man will take exception to it. What I mean is something different. Those on whom I venture with all respect to pass a condemnation are those who go down, not counting on the intrinsic strength of their case, or on the arguments that they can bring before the people they address, but who rouse the ancient memories of old controversies and old wrongs, who hope that they may revive on the shilling duty on corn all the passions legitimately roused by the Corn Laws, and by a duty which brought the price of corn up to 80s. and brought want and semi-starvation to many a cottage. There is not a man in this House who in his conscience thinks that such a state of things is going to be restored, or even approached by anything that is being done under this tax; and to go down to a constituency and talk about the big loaf and the little loaf to try to rouse popular feeling and passion not by what is being done now, but by what was done 50, 60, or 70 years ago, that is the part of a demagogue and that, in my opinion, deserves the condem

universally condemned. Not a single soul can be found to say a word for it; and according to the weekly financial organs who are not very tender to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, he did it all off his own bat. It was thought that he had obtained expert advice. The only expert advise he sought was that to be found under the roof of the Treasury. What has tended to make the public more dissatisfied with the War Budget is the lugubrious attitude of a portion of the Press with respect to the great combination of Atlantic steamship companies which has been engineered by the Napoleon of the American invasion, Mr. Pierpont Morgan. What with war, religious disputes, Irish disaffection and threats of Yankee absorption, the prospects of the Coronation might, with advantage, be more cheerful.

THE DELHI CORONATION FESTIVITY.

"Sketch" pays your Viceroy a rather nice compliment. "Lord Curzon" it says "is probably at this time the man whose name the German Emperor would write in a confession-book opposite the query. 'If not yourself, who would you be?' for he is planning the most glorious pageant the world will ever have seen, and the Kaiser, as the "meteor en scene par excellence" of the rulers of the earth, must envy the Viceroy of India his great opportunity." In this connection it is interesting to note how opinion in England has changed respecting Wilhelm II. A few year ago nobody in this country mentioned his name without a smile. We have changed all that and every one recognises that he is anything but a sovereign "pour rire." His ability, high sense of duty, and seriousness have quite overshadowed his occasional lapses into histrionism. With respect to the coming Delhi assemblage I was talking the other day to a highly placed man who has been invited to assist at the coronation in Westminster Abbey. He as good as said that he was not very keen about going and that he did not expect to be recompensed by what he should see for all the trouble involved. "Now what I really should like" he added "would be to see the Delhi tamasha." And so say all of us. There is an interesting note in the "Spectator" of last Saturday on the selection of Delhi for the great ceremonial. "The natives will be greatly pleased, for to them, with their incapacity to forget, Delhi is still the capital of the Empire, Calcutta being new, and therefore vulgar, and Bombay a gigantic 'godown,' or warehouse for goods." "Bombay the beautiful" a godown. What an outrage! I have just seen Lieutenant-Colonel George Waters, but I had not the heart to ask him if he had seen the "Spectator's" libel. "It is rather a pity" that paper goes on to say "that we cannot found a capital for India where great buildings, libraries, and treasures might accumulate through ages, but the design, though repeatedly entertained, has always broken down before execution. Allahabad, at the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges, would be the fitting place, but it is opposed by the irresistible desire to live in the hills, and by the secret feeling of the dominant race that they are only camped in India. The original cost, too, would be considerable, and the Indian Treasury even when rich has ten claimants for every rupee."

INDIAN NAMES.

Some years ago Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., wrote a useful book entitled "How to Catalogue a Library." He has now writen an equally useful work which he calls "How to make an Index." (Elliot-Stock) and has included a contribution by Sir George Birdwood on Indian names. This memorandum, as Mr. Wheatley says, is of great value from the interesting historical account of the growth of surnames in India under British rule which is given. Confining himself to the people—Parsees, Hindoos and Mussulmans (muslimin)—of India Sir George says he finds it very difficult to state an un-exceptionable rule for the indexing of their names; and he indexes them in the order in which they are signed by the people themselves. The first or forename of a Parsee or a Hindoo, but not of a Mussulman if he be a Pathan, is his own personal or, as we say, "Christian"—that is, baptismal or "water"—name; and their second their father's personal name, and not his family or, as we say, "blood" name, or true surname.

The Parsees he tells us, only in comparatively recent times adopted family or true surnames derived from the personal or paternal names, or both, of the first distinguished member of the family, or from his occupation or place of residence, or from some notable friend or patron of his, or from some title conferred on him by the ruler whose subject he was. Thus the Parsis of Bombay are descended from Rustom (the son of) Dorabjee, who, for the assistance he gave the English in 1692 against the Seedee of Junjeera, was created, by sanad patel of the Coolees of Bombay. The Parsee Ashburners derive their patronymic from an ancestor in the early part of the late century, the friend and associate of a well-known English gentleman then resident in Western India. The Bhownaggrees take their name from an ancestor, a wealthy jaghirdar, who in 1744 built a tank of solid stone for public use at Bhavanagar in Kattyawar, and also from their later official connection with this well-known "model Native State." Space prevents me from making further quotations. To those who wish to read all that Sir George has written on the subject of Mohammedan Hindoo and Parsee names I must refer them to Mr Wheatley's admirable little volume, which needless to say contains a perfect index.

OLLA PODRIDA.

An enterprising firm of publishers are about to start a new International Commerce Series of "guidebooks to the wealth of modern nations" the object being to set forth the conditions under which different countries compete for the world's markets. The preparation of the volume on India has been entrusted to Mr. H. J. Tozer who proved his skill in marshalling statistical information by the remarkably able paper he contributed last year to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, and who is, in some quarters, credited with the authorship of the recent "Times" onslaught upon Mr. William Digby's much criticised indictment of our rule in India. Mr. Tozer is one of the promising young men of which there are several at the India Office and is attached to the department formerly under the charge of the late Sir Charles Bernard and now controlled by Mr. T W. Holderness.

It may interest the Bombay friends of Commander B. Whitehouse, R. N., who since he left India has gained kudos by his excellent surveying work on Lake Nyanza, to learn that he has returned to Central Africa. By the way, an interesting statemen was made in the House of Commons the other day by Viscount Cranborne as to the cost of the Uganda Railway of which Commander Whitehouse's brother is the chief engineer. Up to the 31st of March the total amount expended was £4,982,468 3s. 2d., of which £4,907,29 19s. 4d. was from the Imperial grant and the balance from receipts from traffic accounts and a few other small miscellaneous receipts.

A big sum, but money well spent will be the verdict of all who are not constitutionally or politically prevented from taking a broad view of the position and from looking ahead.

Mr. Caine is inviting attention to the appointment of a Junior Examiner in the Whitehall Branch of the Education Department to be Director General of Education in India. The hon. member has already put one question on the subject, and he is determined not to let the matter rest where it is. Any stick, of course, is good enough to beat a dog with, but Mr. Caine does not always get hold of such a good case as this, and his appearance as a champion of English officials unfairly superseded by an almost unknown man from Whitehall is a distinctly novel spectacle.

HARRINGTON PATENT IMPROVED REFUSE INCINERATOR.

THE Mhow Night-Soil Incinerator of one furnace, constructed to the order of the Government, was brought into operation in March last The night soil is burnt simply with refuse as fuel. There is but little smoke and no odour from the process of burning. The following is reported of it:—

From 18th to 27th March, 2,640 gallons of night soil was destroyed with 1,700 c. f. of refuse as fuel; from 28th March to 5th April 2,880 gallons of night soil was destroyed with 1,500 c. f. of refuse as fuel; from 6th April to 15th April, 3,960 gallons of night soil was destroyed with 1,440 c. f. of refuse as fuel; from 16th to 23rd April, 5,480 gallons of night soil was destroyed with 880 c. f. of refuse as fuel.

THE COLLAPSE OF A CHAWL.

YESTERDAY morning Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquest at the Morgue regarding the death of Sayana Damaji, a bricklayer's labourer, who died at the recent collapse of a chawl in the Trimbak Parashram Street, near Northbrook Garden. Mr. Acworth, solicitor appeared on behalf of Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail, the owner of the chawl, and Haji Isac Ali, the mastermason.

Dr. Arthur Powell, the Surgeon to the Coroner, said that at 7 p.m. on the 6th instant he examined the body of the deceased. He found a wound on the back of the skull. The sixth and seventh bones of the neck were broken and the dislocated. Death was due to the fracture and dislocation.

Mr. Naoroji Hormusji Katrak, Superintendent of A. D. and G. wards of the Bombay Municipality said under section 342 of the Municipal Act the usual permission to build the attic was granted but with a warning that the same would be constructed at the owner's risk. He inspected the building after the accident. He thought the cause of the accident was the removal of the braces before the walls and partitions were constructed. He had seen the building on the morning of Sunday last and found it safe.

Errapa Shinapa, a builder's labourer, working at the chawl in the Trimbak Parasram Street when the accident took place, said that he had worked at the house viewed by the jury for 15 days. He was on the 2nd floor collecting pieces of old tiles at the time of the accident. There were on the floor at that time about four persons including the deceased a woman, one Ningu, and the witness himself. He was standing near the south gully about the middle of the story 5 or 6 paces from the deceased. The deceased, Ningu, and the woman were all close to each other. The deceased was engaged in taking away braces with a crowbar. He was working at the last post but one on the north West at the bottom of it. None of the braces on the other uprights had been removed. The mistri Haji Isac Ali gave him orders and paid him 6 annas a day. Haji Isac Ali, who was in charge of the work, came at about 8 a. m. on the day in question looked at the work and went away a short way after. He knew Bhica Ramsarang, who was working as a carpenter on the chawl. He too used to give him (witness) orders. He had no specific orders to collect tiles. He saw others doing it and he began to do the same. He could not say if the deceased was working at the lower or the upper part of the brace. He did not know anything about orders given to deceased to remove the braces. He did not see the deceased at work. When the roof fell over him he became unconscious.

Further evidence having been recorded the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by fractured and dislocation of the vertebrae of the neck caused by an accidental fall of the roof of a chawl.

HONOUR TO A DECEASED DRAMATIST'S MEMORY.

A PUBLIC meeting of members of the Jain community was held on Friday evening in the hall of the Mangrole Jain Sabha, to express regret at the recent to death of Mr. Dayabhai Ghoslajee Jhaveri.

Mr. Motichand Deochand was called to the chair, and among others present were Dr. Poput Prabhuram, Mr. Khurshedjee Merwanjee Bailiwalla, Mr. Amerchand P. Parmar, Mr. Mohanlal Punjabhoy, Mr. Manekchand Jhaveri.

Mr. Mohunlal Punjabhoy, the honorary secretary of the Mangarole Jain Sabha, explained the object of the meeting and eulogized the disinterested labours of the deceased.

Mr. Amerchand Parmar, in speaking of the deceased's career, said he possessed a good knowledge of Sanskrit, and was consulted on knotty points by college students in connection with it. The deceased showed a predilection for the drama from an early age, and some of his plays were so popular that, on one occasion, H. H. the Gaekwar sent him a present of Rs. 3,000 as a mark of his appreciation of them. Deceased shewed a religious turn of mind, and his dramas aimed at the promotion of morality and true worship. His company gave about sventy performances, the proceeds of which, estimated at about a lakh of rupees, were given for charitable objects. Besides this, he was the means of giving in charity about two lakhs of rupees. Mr. Amerchand proposed that a resolution be passed expressing deep regret at the death of Mr. Dayabhai, and that it be forwarded to the parents of the deceased with a letter of condolence; and that a fund be started for the purpose of awarding a scholarship in his name annually.

Mr. Bailiwala, in supporting the proposition, said the deceased possessed a noble heart, and was a very plain gentleman in habits and dress. His plays were exceptionally popular.

Dr. Poput Prabhuram and others spoke in high praise of the deceased as an author and as a citizen; and the proposition was carried unanimously.

A letter of condolence, to be addressed to the parents of the deceased, was read and approved, the whole assembly standing, as a mark of honour to the deceased's memory.

The chairman said a committee will be hereafter appointed to raise funds for perpetuating the memory of the deceased. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM THE FRONTIER.

IN withdrawing regulars from advanced posts on the North-West Frontier, commendable caution has been shown. Kurram, it is true, has been made over entirely to the local Militia; but as these are deeply interested in keeping all outsiders from entering the Valley, no anxiety need be felt as to this change. Moreover, the Militia are armed with Martinis, and they have four Military officers to look after them. As to the Samana, it has been wisely determined to Leave Fort Lockhart the principal post on the range, in charge of regulars until it is seen how the Samana Rifles acquit themselves in Fort Cavagnari and the minor posts, The Rifles have police officers only attached to them: but as their duties in case a rising would be solely to act on the defensive, behind walls, until the flying column moved out from Kohat, they should be equal to all that is required of them. The lower section of the Frontier is not yet ripe for the full application of the policy of withdrawal, as the Mahsud question has not yet been settled. But even here the Northern and Southern Waziristan Militia are learning their future duties by holding a few small posts in the Tochi and the Gomal. Next year they may probably be given more responsible work, such as the garrisoning of Datta Khel, Sarwakai, and Wano; but meanwhile the regular troops remain in those important stations. In the north we have the break-up of the moveable column at Khar in the Swat Valley: but here there is no question of the employment of Militia. The column has been maintained since the campaigne of 1897-98, but its strength was reduced until it only consisted of a mountain battery, a troop of cavalry, a company of Sappers and one solitary battalion of native infantry. Now the battery goes to Newshera; the Sappers temporarily to Chakdarrah where a permanent bridge is being built over the Swat River; the cavalry and infanty to Malakand. Under the proposals sanctioned some two years ago the permanent garrison of the Malakand was set down at one infantry battalion; but it will have two for the present, until it is seen whether the Swatis and their neighbours are likely to continue on their good behaviour. Meanwhile Newshera is steadily growing in strength, as new quarters for troops are finished, and it will always be able to furnish a column for the Malakand at a few hours' notice.—"Pioneer."

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command
Poona, 9th May 1902.

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Bombay Cavalry—Capt W F Newnham, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence of Major M E Carthew-Yorstoun on leave out of India, or until further orders.

17th Bombay Infantry—Capt N A H Budd, 2nd Double Coy Comdr, 16th Bombay Infy, is temporarily transferred in the same capacity, and is appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence of Major C W F Whyte, as Commandant, Boer Camp, Satara, or until further orders.

The Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

12th Bombay Infantry.—2nd Lieut J H McCudden, Unattached List, to be Offig Double Comy Officer, dated 14th April 1902.

16th Bombay Infantry.—Capt F S Widdicombe, 2nd Double Comy Commander, 17th Bombay Infantry, is temporarily transferred in the same capacity.

The following transfers are ordered:—Capt J B Anderson, from the Aden Dist to the Poona Dist; Capt P H Collingwood, from the Quetta Dist to the Aden Dist; and Lieut T J Porter, from the Bombay Dist to the Aden Dist.

Indian Medical Service.—The undermentioned Officers on arrival from England, are posted as follows:—Lieuts R L Hagger, to Deesa Dist; R M Carter, to Poona Dist; T GH. Paterson, to Poona Dist; D G R S Baker, to Saugor (Bengal Command); R M Barrow, to Quetta Dist; and L P Farrell, to Poona District.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt R L Bourchier, No 76 Coy (late No 19 Coy, Eastern Div), outof India up to 9th July 1902, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extension of the leave already to him before his posting to his present unit.

Royal Scots 2nd Battn—Capt C S Cowie, out of India, for 12 months, on private affairs.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry 2nd Battn—Lieut R L Ovey, out of India, for three months, on private affairs.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers 2nd Battn—Lieut C Garvice, out of India, for six months, on medical certificate.

THE BOER CAMP AT UMBALLA

A BOER prisoner of war writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette":—I send you this my last contribution from this station. There has been a big movement from here lately up to the hills by the civilians, soldiers, and Boer prisoners, so that this station is but very dull at present lively as it was in winter. The soldier's cleared out wholesale, leaving but the Northamptons here to enjoy the luxury of an Indian summer, as the heat is already most excruciating.

Batches of Boer prisoners left the bungalows lately for Dagshai and Solon, and they write that they are jolly and happy out there, the climate being beautiful, and they enjoy their freedom, and are well treated. And wise men

they were too. Now we come to the camp. A reinforcement arrived lately from South Africa, and I really pitied them, as some were in a most dilapidated condition, being minus shirts or boots, and their clothing all tattered and torn, clearly showing that they are pushed to the uttermost extremes out there and yet they stick to it. The military soon rigged them out, and, I believe, they are quite happy now. They are yet under canvas, but will soon be in bangalows in camp, as the erection of such has been in full swing this last month and is nearing completion. These houses will, of course, be better than canvas, yet they'll rue their folly in so mistrusting the military, who are quite blameless, as they tried everything in their power to get them up the hills, but they doubted their word of honour and decided to make their own beds and sleep on it. One consolation is that they have ample time to ponder over their folly and bless their advisers. These prisoners explained to me that if "Tommy" can stick the summer out here, they can do it as well, forgetting the fact that "Tommy" is seasoned, whereas they are novices to the heat, as South Africa boasts of a very mild and healthy climate.

Peace, I'm sure, is not far distant, and a good sign of it is that Steyn and De Wet lately attended the conference. In all other overtures for peace they were the only drawback and could never be got off the veldt, but this time they have wisely decided to do so, and knowing these men personally I say it is a step in the right direction.

Letters lately from South Africa (Orange River Colony and Transvaal) state that everything is already putting on a more cheerful aspect. Business is picking up, mines are re-opening, and everybody seems to be taking matters calmly. Heavy rains have fallen and the veldt is in a good condition for the winter. They state about the concentration camps that sickness and death has vastly abated, and is yet decreasing, and they have nothing to complain about. This is cheering news to us prisoners, and we are anxiously awaiting the day when we shall rejoin our dear ones, settle down, and forget this cruel war which was a mistake from beginning to end.

THE SERVICES AT HOME

INDIA OFFICE, April 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col G F A Harris, I M S, B	Mr E F Dawson, Bo
Major D T Lane, I M S, B	Lieut-Col H St P Maxwell, C S I
Capt P S Harvey, B	Lieut-Col F Quin
Capt W A Hayward, I M S, B	Lieut-Col E M Nedham
Lieut J M Bruce, B	Major H R F Anderson
Mr R C M Symes, B Cov	Major H T King
Mr E G Drake-Brockman, B Cov	Major G H Arbuthnot
Mr C M George, B	Major C A Johnston
Mr J S Gregory, B	Major E H Brown
Mr O C F Chapman, B	Capt E Saulez
Mr W L Dallas, B	Capt W W G Griffith
Mr H O Visage, B	Capt W D Hayward
Mr G F Dawson, B	Capt M G Jame
Mr W C Hankin, B	Capt A G B Turner
Mr R J Bailey, B	Capt C F Hendley
Mr L Trewby, B	Capt E Brandreth
Mr A E Silk, B	Capt H St J Frazer
Mr H M Carden, B	Capt A J M Harward
Mr J Coates, B	Capt H E Garstin
Mr T E D Innes, B.	Lieut H D Pearson
Mr H C Ferard, C I E, B	Lieut B C Fellows
Mr G McC Harrison, Bo	Lieut R E D Goldingham
	Lieut A L Smeaton
	Lieut M H L Gale

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col A Silcock, I M S., B., furl on M. C. commuted to furl on private affairs, and extended 21 days.	Mr D M Scobie, B., 1 mo extraordinary leave
	Mr C W P St. John, M., 5 mo M C
Capt. S A C Dallas, I M S., B., 4 mo M C	Mr J F Heaton, Bo Cov. furl to Nov 25, 1902
Mr H G W Herron, B., Cov., 6 mo M C	Capt C C Leveson-Gower, till Nov 30, 1902
Mr T S Macpherson, B Cov., 2 mo extraordinary leave on M C	Capt E J O Meara, 5 mo
Mr J C E Branson, B Cov, 4 mo furl	Cap J C H McCaskill, 2 mo
	Capt G D L Chatterton, 2 mo
	Lieut E T Rich, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN

Mr E C O'Brien, B	Mr R C Holland, Bo Cov
Mr D G Orchard, B	Capt F R E Lock
Mr E G Durrant, B	Capt W S Lockhart-Mure
Mr A C Crampton, B	Lieut F S Keen

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, held on Saturday at the Association Hall, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided. The hall was crowded.

The sub-committee formed of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, chairman, Messrs. Valji Soonderji, Jivram Vasanji, Madhowji Thakersey, Ruvji Narunji, Thakordas Dharamdas, Maturadas Mowji, Girdhardas Jethabhai, Morarji Veiji, Goculdas Shivji, Gordhundas Khimji, Jethabhai Valji and Kalidas Mulchand, submitted their report to the meeting with the rules they had framed for the future guidance of the members of the Association. The rules suggested have already been published.

Mr. Madhowji Thakersey seconded by Mr. Purshotam Kalidas proposed that the report of the sub-committee should be adopted and confirmed and that all members should in future give their indents, order direct goods, and purchase from stock in Bombay according to the rules suggested by the sub-committee, In order to give effect to the resolution bye-laws should be framed by the managing committee of 45; and those who acted so as to break any of the rules recommended by the committee should be liable to the penalty to be fixed by the managing committee and circulated with this resolution hereafter.

Several amendments proposing changes in the rules framed and suggested by the sub-committee were put forward but all of them were lost.

The chairman then in a speech in Gujarati lasting for about two hours and a half said that the matter of umpires, for which a good deal of correspondence had been made with the importing firms, was not a new one, but had been first agitated and brought to the notice of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the 21st February 1901. There was a long correspondence as to the general conditions sought to be imposed under the new rules and the alterations suggested by the sub-committee. The chairman observed that their behaviour should not be a one-sided one. If the manufacturers were of opinion that the decision of the umpire was wrong let them have the satisfaction of going to a committee of three or five members to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. He recommended that the members had better suffer something themselves than make unjustly the opposite party to suffer. The time of two months was necessary for the European firms to communicate with the manufacturers at home.

The resolution being then put to vote was carried by a vast majority.

A vote of thanks to the chairman then terminated the business for the day.

IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.

A meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts was held on April 17, at St. John Street, Adelphi, under the chairmanship of Sir Dennis Fitzpatric, when a paper on "Recent Developments in Punjab Irrigation" was read by Mr. Sidney Preston, the chief engineer of the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, Punjab. Dealing with the Chenab Canal for the irrigation of the immence tract of country betmeen the Ravi and Chenab Rivers, known as the Rachna Doab, now largely finished, the lecturer said it was one of the latest schemes for the irrigation and colonisation of a large area of Crown and, which, until the construction of the canal, had remained a vast waterless waste. bringing in little or no revenue to the State, but which promised, in the near future, to be one of the most productive tracts in the country. Upto March 31 last 2,489 miles of the Chenab Canal had been completed and brought into operation, maturing 1,828,800 acres of crops, valued at 3,369,000l. Of the Chenab Canal it might safely be prophesied that it would in time irrigate as much as 2,500,000 acres in the year, raising crops which might be valued at 5,000,000l. sterling. The original estimate for the cost of the canal amounted to 256,84,175 rs. At the end of 1900-01 the Punjab canals comprised 16,345 miles. These matured 6,000,551 acres of crops, which is the largest area attained, but which would continue to be exceeded year by year for some time to come, as evidence of which it might be stated that at the end of January about 6,563,574 acres had been irrigated during the current year. A discussion followed, in which Sir D. Fitzpatrick, Col. Ottley, of Cooper's College, Sir I. James, and Col. Jacob, R. E., took part.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

His Majesty the King held a levee at 12 o'clock on April 21, at St. Jame's Palace. His Majesty, attended by his Gentlemen in Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, arrived at the Garden Entrance of the Palace from Buckingham Palace, and was received by the Great Officers of State and the Royal Household. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived from York House, attended by Lord Chesham (Lord in Waiting), Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir W. Carington (Comptroller and Treasurer), and Commander Godfrey Faussett (Equerry in Waiting). His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was present, attended by Major C. Wray. The Duke of Argyll was also present.

His Majesty's Bodyguard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State Saloons under the command of Lord Belper, the captain. The King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the Palace under the command of Col. Reginald Hennell, the lieutenant. A guard of honour of the 3rd Coldstream Guards under the command of Major Wingfield, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the garden of the Palace, and a guard of honour of the 1st Life Guards under the command of Capt. his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck was stationed in the Mall.

The General Circle was, among others, attended by the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord James of Hereford, Mr. G. T. Ritchie, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain Mr. Sir John Brodrick, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. G. W. Balfour, Mr. W. H. Long, Mr. Akers-Douglas Mr. R. W. Hanbury, the Marquess of Londonderry, the Duke Norfolk, and Earl Robert

Among those presented were:—

Capt. C. H. Alexander, 6th Bombay Cavalry, by the Secretary of State.

Capt. A. H. Battye, 4th Goorkhas, by Col. Money, C. B. D. S. O., Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. W. A. Bell, by Sir William Lee-Warner, K. C. S. I.

Major W. E. Fairholme, C. M. G., by the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. R. C. Goodfellow, Indian Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State.

Capt. J. M. T. Hogg, 9th Goorkha Rifles, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Monuwwer-ood-Deen, by the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State.

Mr. G. L. Subhedar, by the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State.

Capt. C. Cory Kernick, Bombay Volunteer Art., by the Secretary of State.

Capt. E. M. Lang, 1st batt. 1st Goorkha Rifles by the Secretary of State.

Capt. O. H. Lawson, 23th Punjab Inf. by the Secretary of State Capt. A. D. Macpherson, Indian Political Department, by the Secretary of State.

Hon. Geoffrey Mills, by Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M. P.

Mr. H. D'Oyly Moule, C. S. I., by the Secretary of State.

Major S. E. Prall, Indian Medical Staff, by the Secretary of State.

Lieut.-Col. W. C. Pollard, 15th Bengal Lancers by by the Secretary of State.

Capt. Charles, A Smith, Indian Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Edward Shield, by Col. Sir Charles Euan Smith, K. C. B.

Major P. C. H. Strickland, Indian Medical Staff, by the Secretary of State.

Capt. Charles Wynter, 2nd Sikh Inf., by the Secretary of State.

Capt. W. B. Douglas, 8th Rajpoots, by the Secretary of State.

Lieut-Col. G. F. Dillon, 23th Punjab Inf., on appointment to the colonelcy of regiment, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. John Wilson, Harbour Master, Mauritius, by Secretary of State.

Major L. H. Reed, Indian Staff Corps, Assist. Judge Advocate-General, on attaining field rank, by the Secretary of State.

Among those present were:—

Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, Sir A. Croft, K. C. I. E., Sir Charles J. Lyall, K. C. S. I., Sir Jas. Lyall, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I. Sir Roper Lethbridge, K. C. I. E., Sir W. Lee Warner, K. C. S. I., Sir Mackworth Young, K. C. S. I.,

Generals T. C. Berkeley., C. I. E., Sir Thomas E. Gordon, R. C. B., K. C. I. E., C. S. I., W. Gordon, C. I. E.

Cols. Lord Harris, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Sir G. S. Robertson K. C. S. I., Sir Charles Euan Smith, K. C. B., C. S. I.

SOUDAN MENACED.

ARMED MUSSULMAN HORDES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Paris, April 21.—The "Eclair" publishes a long communication from Cairo stating that grave unrest exists in the French Soudan among the Senussi tribe in the Bornu district, the Sheikh Sidiel Mahdi, their leader, threatening to proclaim a holy war against all Europeans.

Sheikh Sidi is one of the most powerful potentates in Central Africa, having at his command 20,000 disciplined soldiers, armed with Martini rifles, and a large supply of ammunition. His artillery consists of two batteries of four guns each, commanded by renegade Turkish and Egyptian officers.

Great excitement exists among the Mussulman tribes, who are flocking to the Sheikh's standard in thousands. They look upon the Sheikh as a sacred being, who has been specially raised up to exterminate the unbelievers within their territories.

In the event of war breaking out the Soudan will be menaced by hordes of fanatic Mussulmans eager to wipe out the defeat of Omdurman.

The Sultan of Sokoto reported to possess 12,000 well-armed troops, is also said to have thrown in his lot with the movement, the main object of which is, according to the "Eclair," to establish a great Central African Mussulman kingdom, with Sidi el Mahdi as emperor, in which no one but the followers of the Prophet will be allowed to reside.

Paris April 22.—The "Liberte" considers the position of affairs in Eastern Sahara as very critical, indicating a dangerous revival of the Senussi fanatical sect in the Lake Chad district.

The Sheikh el Mahdi is known to be within three days' march of Boeku, where he daily receives deputations and gifts from tribes in Central Africa. The Sheikh of Bornu has sent him a large present of money, in addition to promising to serve under his banner. The influence of El Mahdi is great, extending far into the heart of Africa, where by means of lieutenants he exacts tribute from his co-religionists.

Certain barbarities perpetrated in French West Africa by Europeans have given El Mahdi a pretext for preaching a war of extermination against all whites, and the rumour is current here that he will first attack the French, and if successful menace the Soudan frontier near Wadai where the population is very lukewarm in its loyalty to the Khedive.

The prospect of trouble in the Western Egyptian Soudan cannot come as a surprise in view of the notorious lack of funds experienced by Sir Reginald Wingate and his lieutenants ever since they entered upon the pacification of a territory as large as France, Germany, and Spain combined.

The policy of trying to govern the Egyptian Soudan on a yearly outlay of £450,000, including the cost of the Military garrisons, is bound to encourage a revival of fanaticism. The word that the "Turk" at Khartoum is weak and not to be feared will be passed on from Darfour to Wadai, and will circulate throughout the south Central Soudan, until the necessary "successor" of the Mahdi is found to preach a new Jehad.

THE CORONATION OF THE KING EMPEROR.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH SCINDHIA.

By the P. and O. Mail steamer Persia, H. H. the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior left Bombay on Saturday afternoon to be present at the Coronation of the King-Emperor. His Highness travelled to Bombay by a special train which was expected to reach here at 12-30 p. m., but did not steam into the Victoria Terminus station till about 1-30 p. m. The Maharajah was accompanied by Dr. Colonel Croft, Shahzada Balwantrao, Sir Cassirao Survey, the Commander-in-Chief, Dewan Saheb Balwantrao Scindhia, Major Manirao, Professor Kailash Narayen, Appa Saheb Sitale, Private Secretary, etc. Sir Michael Filose, the Military Secretary had preceded His Highness to Bombay and had made all the arrangements for his departure by the mail steamer. At the Victoria Terminus His Highness was warmly welcomed by a number of friends, among whom were several Borah and Marwaree Shroffs, hailing from the Maharajah's dominions and at present residing in Bombay who garlanded him and presented him with bouquets of flowers. Accompanied by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, His Highness visited the establishments of Messrs. Treacher and Co. and Messrs. Badham Pile and Co. and the Esplanade Hotel at the last of which he received the visits of several citizens. Later on His Highness drove over to the Ballard Pier where another ovation awaited him and where he was again garlanded and presented with many bouquets of flowers. His Highness carried a large portion of his jewellery for the Coronation ceremony and had secured it in an iron safe which was taken with him on board the mail boat. Having received the greetings of those presents the Maharajah left for the Persia in a steam launch.

BULLER'S BLUNDERS.

THE GENERAL DEFENDS HIS CONDUCT.

WARREN'S "DORMANT COMMISSION."

THE controversy over the Spion Kop disaster does not seem likely to terminate with the publication of the full despatches. General Buller has already replied, in an interview which appears in the "Express," to the severe strictures passed upon him by Lord Roberts for his refusal to take over the command from Sir Charles Warren when he found that the "slowness" of the latter was endangering the operations.

"INSISTED FROM THE FIRST."

General Buller was by no means disconcerted by the publication of the full text of the despatches. "I cannot see what new light has been thrown upon the controversy," he said. "I was told very pointedly by Mr. Balfour that the Government had suppressed certain passages out of tenderness for my military reputation. It was very generous of them, and I am proportionately grateful, but now that nothing more remains to be said, how much the worse is my military reputation?

"I am told that nothing should have deterred me, as the officer in chief command, from insisting that the operations should be so conducted as to attain the object in view. But I did so insist. I insisted from the first. You have only to look at my orders issued to Warren on the 9th of January, and now published in extenso for the first time. I was very precise again in my instructions of January 15, when I desired Warren to advance in strength, throw forward his left, refusing his right, and so gain an open plain north of Spion Kop.

"A FINE CHANCE."

"At that time we had a fine chance. The enemy had undoubtedly been surprised, and was still weak in our front. After the 17th our advantage was fast vanishing, for the enemy was rapidly concentrating before us. By the 19th through Warren's dilatoriness, it was all but gone. I was wrong—very wrong—in not assuming personal command on the left (on the Spion Kop side) on that date. I might have saved the situation. After the 19th I could not well have done so. I have no desire to be too hard on Sir Charles Warren. There is much in Lord Roberts's defence of him. It is quite possible that 'the delay, misdirection, and want of control' (Lord Roberts's words) were not altogether avoidable, but it is quite certain that Warren started on the job in very half-hearted way, and the small initial advantage he had obtained by the 19th was quite lost by the 23rd.

TOO LATE!

"On the 21st the right was well in front of the left, quite contrary to my wishes, and I reiterated them. Still he hung back, and on the 23rd, when issue was seriously joined, he got the worst of it. It was too late then for me to interfere except by message by heliogram or telegram. I could not have reached Spion Kop during the day even if I had wished. It was fourteen miles from where I was at Potgieters; rugged, mountain country interposed, over which a man would climb but slowly, and to travel on horseback was almost impossible. Besides, I was fully occupied in holding on the Tugela. On the 23rd Lyttelton's attack on the eastern slopes of the Spion Kop had used up two of the battalions of his brigade, and the two remaining were all the force I had at this most decisive point on the river, where my main line of retreat must pass, and the bulk of my stores and supplies were held.

A "DORMANT COMMISSION."

"I had reasons, too, for interfering with Warren weighty reasons, too, although I have never satisfied myself that I ought to have yielded to them. Sir Charles Warren was my second in command, duly appointed by the authorities at home, and he had the dormant commission in his pocket. It was within my competence, of course, to supersede him, and I ought to have done so. But it was a serious as well as an unpleasant step to take. The unpleasantness was the least part of it; that I could have faced. But I had to remember that if I took the executive command out of his hands, and if I had been shot Warren would have been discredited in the eyes of his men, and was yet bound to succeed me in chief control.

BUT FOR WARREN.

"Can you account for Warren's reluctance to act as you direct?" Sir Redvers was asked.

"No doubt it was from constitutional inability to take a decided line. This made slow to move when rapidity in advance was the essence of the situation. But for Warren, Lord Dundonald, after winning Acton Homes, would have pressed forward and probably ended the matter by entering Ladysmith. Warren effectually stopped Dundonald by refusing him further supplies. That Warren's heart was not in the business (although there was never a shadow of imputation on his personal courage) was shown by his obstinate refusal to take the offensive, although urged again and again.

"I am willing to admit that at that earlier date I should have undertaken to attack myself. But I cannot admit, nor will any unprejudiced person, that my military reputation suffers much from these disclosures.

WARREN NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

Several questions were asked in the House of Commons on Monday in reference to the publication of Spion Kop despatches.

In reply to questions by Mr. Malcolm and Mr. MacNeill, Mr. Brodrick said the despatches were published in full because the omissions in them became the subject of controversy. In the course of which Sir R. Buller, who had been in chief command expressed the hope that if any further publication is intended, the words may be published as written and without mutilation, and opportunity shall be taken to correct in this respect previous publications. The Government did not feel it incumbent on them, in consequence of this publication, to publish further papers relating to operations in Natal prior to the relief of Ladysmith. The member for South Donegal (Mr. MacNeill), as far as we are aware, has no title to represent Sir R. Buller, nor have we received any demands from Sir R. Buller for the publication of any telegrams, nor will the Government permit any officer to publish any telegrams without their authority.

Mr. Macdona: Will Sir Chbries Warren be allowed to publish the document referred to in his letter to-day?

Mr. Brodrick: No, sir; he will not be permitted to publish any of the documents reflecting upon any of the officers engaged in the campaign.

Sir Charles Warren is busy with a model showing Spion Kop and the surrounding range of hills and indicating the troops engaged.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffi Earnings for week ending 29th March, 1902:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS LEAVE PRETORIA.

THE COMMANDOS TO BE CONSULTED.

AN INTERVAL OF THREE WEEKS.

NO CESSATION OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

(From April 18 to 25.)

An important announcement as to the course of the peace negotiations was made in the House of Commons on Friday by Mr. Balfour. It was to the effect that the conferences at Pretoria between the Boer leaders and Lords Milner and Kitchener have been suspended. Certain proposals have been laid before the Boers, and facilities have been afforded to Messrs. Schalk Burger and Reitz and to Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, and their companions to lay these propositions before the commandos. With this object the Boer delegates have left Pretoria. A decision is to be arrived at within three weeks. In the meantime there will be no armistice.

MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Balfour said that Lords Milner and Kitchener have had two conferences with the Boer delegates. At their request Lord Kitchener, while refusing an armistic on military grounds, has agreed to give facilities for the election and meeting of representatives of the various commandos to consider the position. The Boer leaders have left Pretoria for this purpose, and it is not expected that communications can be resumed in less than three weeks.

The effect of Mr. Balfour's statement in the Lobby was most marked. It was at once argued that if insuperable difficulties had arisen the Boer leaders would have at once rejected the terms of His Majesty's Government, as submitted by Lords Milner and Kitchener.

THE "BASIS OF AN ASSURED PEACE."

The special correspondent of the "Standard" at Pretoria, whose information is usually trustworthy, says:—

I have considerable reason for believing that, as the outcome of the deliberations, a tentative agreement has been arrived at, which, unless something unforeseen happens to vitiate it, will prove mutually cordial. I understand, indeed, that the basis of an assured peace has, on the initiation of the Boers themselves, at length been reached, and that the visit of the delegates to Pretoria has, as was hoped, proved of happy augury, in so far that it is expected to lead to an early termination of hostilities.

De Wet is on his way to Heilborn; Mr Schalk Burger and General Delarey detrain at Klerksdorp; General Lucas Meyer and another leader proceed to the Lydenburg district; Mr. Reitz and a companion will meet the burghers beyond Pietersburg; while the Commandant-General, Louis Botha, goes direct to Dundee, and thence to Vryheid, where he will reach his main commando.

Arrangements have been made by which the burghers will be summoned to meet at different rendezvous, where, on dates agreed upon, they will have the British terms laid clearly before them. In the meantime there will be no cessation of hostilities, and nothing in the nature of an armistice, except on the actual dates of the various meetings.

While it is possible that some of the Free State Boers may prove recalcitrant, it is confidently expected that the Transvaalers will, almost to a man, acquiesce in the wishes of the leaders. The severe losses which the enemy have sustained everywhere within the last fortnight will, doubtless, induce them to take a sensible view of the situation.

Writing from Kroonstad on March 29, the "Standard's" correspondent says:—The conviction is growing that the members of the late Transvaal Government have thrown in their lot on the side of peace. Peace, if possible, with the concurrence of Mr. Steyn, but peace whether the ex-President of the Free State agrees or disagrees. It is also noteworthy that neither Mr. Schalk Burger nor his colleagues have, in their latest move, taken the slightest heed of Mr. Kruger and his satellites in Europe. Of these they speak, it is said, in terms approaching contempt, and have let it be known that they intend to decide the question of surrender entirely by themselves. Both Delarey and Bothe, it seems, will unhesitatingly lay down their arms should their "Government" categorically order them to do so. On the whole, the outlook is distinctly favourable to the war being at an end before, or soon after, the Coronation.

The "Telegraph's" correspondent mentions the interesting fact that most of the delegates have ordered clothes and groceries at Pretoria "for early delivery."

In Holland it is believed that the British terms now offered are substantially the same as those offered last year by Lord Kitchener at Middleburg plus the banishment proclamation, which it is believed will not apply to the leaders who surrender.

MR. REITZ AT BALMORAL.

Balmoral, Saturday.—General Lucas Meyer, Mr Reitz, and the other members of their party arrived here last night from Pretoria. They left again at eight o'clock this morning in Cape carts with a British escort, proceeding north in the direction of Silver Mine Camp, where they expect to join a Boer commando.—Reuter.

The Silver Mines district is about fifty miles north east of Pretoria.

MR. STEYN AT KLERKSDORP.

Klerksdorp, Saturday.—Mr. Steyn and General Delarey arrived here this morning from Pretoria on the way to their commandos.—Reuter.

ATTITUDE OF THE BURGHERS.

Among those who may be supposed to have an inside knowledge as to the Boer attitude on the question of peace, the Capetown correspondent of the "Mail" says that he finds the feeling is that the burghers in the field will confirm the favourable decision which their leaders are believed to have arrived at, and accept the terms offered by the British Government. The great majority of the commandos do not favour another winter's campaigning. There will be, however, no cessation of military operations until our terms are definitely accepted. The commando deliberations may last a month.

Standerton, Saturday.—General Louis Botha passed through here to-day on his way to Vryheid, whence he will proceed to discuss with the burghers the result of the conference held at Pretoria with Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner.—Reuter.

Klerksdorp, Monday.—Mr. Schalk Burger also accompanied Mr. Steyn and General Delarey from Pretoria, and went out with them to the commandos from this place.—Reuter.

Pretoria, Sunday.—A cheerful feeling in regard to the prospects of peace exists here. No armistice has been agreed upon, but it is well understood that our columns will not interfere with the meetings of the burghers.—Central News.

BOER LEADERS FOR LORD MILNER'S COUNCIL.

The Press Association says it has good reasons for stating that all the members of the Cabinet are very sanguine as to the result of the conference.

A curious point has arisen in connection with the terms of peace. These terms must necessarily be communicated to the Boer commandos, with the result that the Boers in the field will be better informed than members of the House of Commons. This annoys the righteous souls of the Nationalist members. It follow, however, that (the Censor permitting) we may hear through the Boer meetings in South Africa what are the conditions of peace before we are officially informed of them in the House of Commons.

It is reported that the Government have agreed to three Boers being placed upon the council which will advise Lord Milner. Mr. Schalk Burger, Mr. Reitz, and perhaps Mr. Fischer, who is now in Europe, are said to be the men likely to be selected.

KRUGER TRYING TO PREVENT PEACE.

Advices received in "certain official quarters in London" (says the "Birmingham Post") state that Mr. Kruger and the Boer delegates in Europe have not been informed or consulted as to the peace terms by the Boer generals in South Africa.

But, learning of them from other sources the European leaders have striven to prevent peace being concluded without their consent. They have appealed both to Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch Premier, and M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister and have endeavoured to get telegraphic messages though from The Hague to Mr. Steyn. Failing in these means, they hurriedly despatched an emissary.

THE REFUSED ARMISTICE.

The refusal of an armistice is generally approved, but it is thought that the granting of facilities for the meetings of the Boers, which Lord Kitchener has promised, will lead to some modification in the military operations.

Answering the question: "Why is there no armistice?" a correspondent of the "Mail" writes:—It would require at least three weeks' notice to inform the roving bands of the enemy of such an arrangement, so vast is the country over which they roam. Then there would be sure to be regrettable incidents. The British soldier would be smoking the pipe of peace and enjoying a rest, and he would be attacked by some wandering commando, who did not know about the armistice.

THE BOERS AND CONCERNING WAR AND PEACE.

The Constitution of the South African Republic, as revised in 1898, contains the following:—

"Article 67.—The President, with advice of the Executive Council, declares war and peace, with reference to Article 68 of the Constitution; the Government having first, if possible, summoned the Volksraad before the declaration of war. Treaties of peace require the ratification of the Volksraad, which is summoned as soon as possible for that purpose."

Article 38 of the Constitution of the Orange Free State declares:—

"The President, with the consent of the Volksraad, declares war and makes peace."

In the Transvaal a unanimous vote of the Executive Council is essential before a declaration of war can be made, but it is not clear whether a unanimous vote is requisite in the case of the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

COLONEL COLENBRANDER SHARPLY ENGAGED.

LORD KITCHENER'S WEEKLY RETURN.

The following despatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War has been received:—

Pretoria, Monday, 12.30 p.m.—Results during past week, including all separately reported, are:—

18 Boers killed,
19 wounded,
325 prisoners,
10 surrenders,
299 rifles, 5,460 rounds small arms ammunition,
28 waggons, 170 horses, and 1,500 cattle.

General French's columns have been harassing scattered bands in Ladygrey and Rhodes districts, and in Midland area.

In West bulk of enemy's force is round Ookiep, which has been attacked unsuccessfully. Reinforcements have arrived now.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

A SECRET CAMPAIGN.

FOUR MONTHS' HARD FIGHTING WITH REVOLTED SOUDANESE.

Military operations, lasting six months and entailing four months hard fighting, have been going on in the Upper Nile provinces of the Uganda Protectorate, and the British public in ignorance thereof except for incidental references in the "Gazette." Such is the surprise Reuter's Agency springs on us.

The mutiny of the Soudanese garrisons in Uganda was not a closed incident in 1899, when the ex-Kings of Uganda and Unyoro and the principal mutineers were captured. About 170 rebellious Soudanese troops, including some of the leaders of the movement, had retired to the little-known Lango country which lies to the north of the Victoria Nile. Here for some time they were lost to sight in an unknown and unmapped country. So long as the mutineers kept quiet, far away from the settled districts of Uganda, there was no intention of following them up; but after a time they entered into alliance with the Lango chiefs, commenced drilling and organising an army from among the young men of the tribe, and started on a large scale offensive and defensive operations.

They also entered into relations with a number of malcontent adherents of the exiled King Kabarega, who was still lingering in the north of Unyoro, and succeeded, through the intermediary of the latter, in stealing quantities of rifles and ammunition.

By degrees they became bolder, and carried out a series of raids in Unyoro and in the direction of Wadelai and the nearest part of the Upper Nile Province. Their strength so increased that it became impossible to overlook the movement, which threatened to assume formidable proportions, and result before long in cutting the communication between the Administrative headquarters of Uganda and the outlying posts on the White Nile.

EXPEDITION ORGANISED.

Attempts to obtain their submission by promising them their lives having failed, Colonel Coles, commanding in Uganda, was requested to organise a strong expedition, which was, if necessary, to venture into the very heart of the Lango country, and bring completely to an end the very dangerous movement existing there. Major Delme Radcliffe was appointed to the command of the expedition, and soon after started on the operations, which lasted for almost six months. Large bodies of regular and irregular Baganda, under Lieutenant Thomas Howard, were also despatched to approach the Lango country from the south-east, and cooperate with Major Radcliffe.

During the operations there was a great deal of stubborn fighting, lasting on and off for four months, and many arduous marches were made, but in the end the plans were completely successful. The mutineers were completely routed, and every one of them was accounted for. About seventeen of the Soudanese leaders were killed, several died of disease or wounds after capture, and a large proportion were taken prisoners. Two were tried by court martial, and shot for complicity in the murder of Europeans, while others were sentenced to varying terms of penal servitude. The Lango chiefs were completely subdued, but were dealt with more leniently, their hostility being regarded as largely due to ignorance.

Lieutenant Howard was very severely wounded, but his life was was saved by a Soudanese soldier. One of the striking incidents of the expedition was the fearless bravery of Captain C.H. R. Petrie, of the Manchester Regiment, in exploring a papyrus swamp for dangerous mutineers. For his conduct on this occasion, the gallant officer, who is now serving against the Mad Mullah, was especially recommended to the notice of the Secretary of State.

MUSOLINO'S TRIAL.

QUARREL AMONG COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

THE BRIGAND'S ESCAPE FROM HIS FIRST PRISON.

Rome April 23.—The trial of Musolino is a public scandal. The prisoner is allowed to interrupt the proceedings with vainglorious remarks on his loyalty and his prowess. His vanity is ridiculous.

Although garbed in hideous prison clothes, he spends most of his time in the dock in posing, and carefully arranging his hair. He also has a habit of plastering down with his wetted finger his massive black eyebrows.

Signor Limari, the interpreter for Musolino, an old gentleman has a heavy long white beard, which seems to tickle the fancy of Musolino, who frequently interrupts with such observations as: "Go on, old billy-goat," or "Grey beard, translate accurately."

The demeanour of Musolino, though condemned by the Press, unfortunately increases his popularity with the people, who are convinced that he was unjustly convicted at his first trial, and that consequently his subsequent escape and the murders committed by him are justified.

Cards expressing sympathy and an encouragement from all parts of Italy reach Musolino, who triumphantly asserts that he is backed by all the world. Two women of Palermo sent him a holy scapular of the Madonna, asking him to wear it in order to escape conviction.

If the epidemic of sympathy affects the jury, a miscarriage of justice is not impossible.

In to-day's proceedings Musolino's lawyers disagreed on the course to be taken for his defence; four of them withdrew, and one remained. The latter is reported to have challenged his colleagues to a duel.

Musolino openly boasts that if convicted he will escape from prison, if he has to kill one hundred people to attain his object.

Rome, April 24.—Musolino is becoming annoyed at the way he is being guarded, and has informed Dr. Patrizi, the prison doctor, that he will commit suicide unless he is allowed to sleep in peace without two warders always being in his cell.

Dr. Patrizi also announces that not only is the brigand left-handed, but also leftfooted. In addition to this, the whole of his body on the left side shows much greater development than on the right.

Characteristic of the man is the story of his flight from the prison, which Musolino told to the jury.

"On the night of Christmas," he said, "I dreamt that I was standing on the verge of a precipice. I heard a voice behind me, and I turned and saw a figure standing there, which called to me:—'What art thou thinking of?'

"'What am I thinking of?' I answered; 'of my fate. Is there anyone unhappier than I? am thinking of men who will murder me, and of animals who are better and more honourable than men.'

"'Hope for thou art not yet dead; commend thyself to God!'

"'I do not believe in gods or heavenly fathers,' I replied; and the voice rang louder:—Hope, but do not curse, for thou wilt leave this place, and revenge thyself on thy enemies.'

"On the next morning I related my strange dream to my cell companion who laughed at me. But I said:—'I believe this dream, and I will escape.'

"How," said Musolino, turning to the jury, "could I escape without Divine aid? I have but the normal strength of man; and how could I work three days and three nights without the warders noticing me unless Christ had so willed it? I received the strength of a giant. The lifting of the heavy iron bars from my bed was as child's play to me; the flesh of my hands was torn to the bones, but I felt nothing. I had no pain. I knew no bullet could wound me, so pure and holy was my innocence."

According to the latest news from Afghanistan the Amir Habibullah has recovered from the attack of gout which temporarily incapacitated him from work last month.

A Notification is issued containing regulations for the Louisiana Exposition, which will take place from April 30th to December 18th, 1903. It is to be of an international character.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SNOW LEOPARD.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, April 24, the Marquess of Ailesbury asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Viceroy of India's attention had been drawn to the public statement that part of the equipment of the new Imperial Cadet Corps was to consist of a saddle cloth of the skin of the snow leopard, and whether, in view of the fact that this animal was not only rare but practically harmless, instructions would be given to his Excellency to prevent this wanton slaughter and extermination.

The Earl of Hardwicke said, in reply to the first part of the question, he was fully aware that the equipment of this corps was entirely in the hands of the Viceroy. As to the further question, he was afraid he could not give the noble lord any assurance that the Secretary of State would interfere with the Viceroy's discretion in the matter; but he might mention that the Imperial Cadet Corps only consisted of 20 officers, that the skins referred to were purchased by the Government, as they heard that this consignment was in the market, and that therefore no snow leopards were killed for the purpose of securing these skins. With regard to the harmless nature of the animal, that was an open question.

LOANS FROM NATIVE BANKERS TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, April 18, Capt. Norton asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether it has been brought to his notice that many young officers with small private means serving in India are obliged to borrow money from native bankers at high rates of interest in order to provide themselves with the additional kit required in that country; and, whether, with the view of preventing a larger number of officers from being obliged to have recourse to this practice in order to provide themselves with the new uniform on account of pressure brought to bear upon them by commanding officers, he will consider the advisability of issuing a definite order to the effect that a certain number of years may elapse before an officer at present serving is compelled to purchase the new uniform.

Mr. Brodrick: I have no information as regards the first paragraph of the question. The pressure alluded to is definitely forbidden by circular letter sent to the general officers commanding districts. I shall be glad if the hon. member will furnish me with instances of such pressure being exercised.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

On Tuesday, April 22, Mr. H. D. Greene asked the Secretary for India whether, in view of the announcement that a grant in aid would be given from the imperial funds to the West Indian sugar colonies, it was intended to assist Indian native and Mauritius sugar growers by the imposition of import duties against the Austrian and German cartels until the bounties were abolished in accordance with the terms of the Brussels Sugar Convention.

Lord G. Hamilton: There are in operation in India countervailing duties on sugar against the bounty or cartel systems of foreign countries, and if these duties prove to be insufficient, it is in the power of the Government of India to raise them.

INDIA AND THE ARMY SCHEME.

Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government had expressed any opinion on the charge of 786,000*l*. a year porposed by the Army scheme of this year to be added to the financial responsibilities of India; if so, would he state its purport.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have heard from the Government of India and am in communication with the War Office on the subject to which the hon. member's question refers. The Government of India urged certain objections against the financial effect of the War Office proposals.

Mr. Lambert asked when the noble lord would be able to inform the House of nature of these objections.

Lord G. Hamilton said he was still in correspondence with the Secretary of State for War on the matter, and he was unable to make a statement until that correspondence was completed.

THE COMMISSION ON HORSE-BREEDING.

Mr. Mansfield asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can say when he will be able to present the Report of the Commission sent to inquire into the causes of the failure of horse breeding in India.

Lord G. Hamilton: The hon. member refers, I presume, to the Report of the Horse and Mule Breeding Commission assembled under the orders of the Government of India, 900-01. The report has been printed, and copies are obtainable from the India Office, on payment. I do not propose to present it to Parliament, but I shall be glad to place copies in the library of the House for the convenience of hon. members.

THE QUARTERS OF NATIVE INDIAN TROOPS.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India in view of the fact that the dimensions of the rooms and quarters provided for native commissioned officers and the rank and file of the native Indian troops in the cantonments at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Cawnpore, and Lucknow do not come up to the standard authorised, will he state whether arrangements are in progress in each of these cantonments to provide new buildings containing the authorised accommodation, and, if so, can he say by what date each cantonment indicated is expected to be provided with the improved accommodation.

Lord G. Hamilton: I cannot say whether new buildings are under construction at the stations mentioned by the hon. member, but I know that the Government of India are fully alive to the importance of improving native barracks, wherever they are defective, up to the authorised standard, according as opportunity offers.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Dr. Thompson.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If arrangements have yet been made by the Indian Government to insure that officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps shall receive the same pay and allowances as are granted to officers of the other departments and officers of his Majesty's Army according to their Army rank. (Friday, April 25.)

Sir John Leng.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Having regard to the fact that, consequent on defective rainfalls, Cutch and the surrounding districts have been visited during the last four years by consecutive famines, what steps have been taken or will be taken to construct canal and other irrigation works from the Indus to diminish the sufferings of the people, encourage agriculture, and restore to cultivation large tracts of arid land. (Monday, April 28.)

Sir John Leng.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has had under consideration the question of connecting Bombay and Sind by direct railway communication so as to give facilities for traffic to and from Cutch, Sind, Gujerat, Purkur, and the adjacent districts, which have suffered during the last two famines from the insufficient supply of food both for men and cattle; and, seeing that the lack of such communication prevents the development of the mineral wealth of Cutch, at present restricted to the alum mines at Muth, and that this line would reduce the distance for transporting troop and supplies from Bombay to the frontier, whether he will take care that the objections of the Rao of Cutch do not prevent its formation through his state; and whether there is reason to hope the Indian Government will sanction the scheme, settle definitely the route through Cutch, and entertain offers from private companies desirous of taking up the construction and working of the proposed line. (Monday, April 28.)

Sir Charles Dilke.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether in the correspondence with the Government of India the Viceroy in Council has expressed an opinion on the proper terms of service of the British troops; whether when the correspondence is completed, the written opinions of the members of the Viceroy's Council upon the terms of service will be laid upon the table. (Monday, April 28.)

CORONATION COMET.

POSSIBLE ILLUMINATION OF THE SKIES IN JUNE.

Are we to have a comet shining in the skies during the Coronation? It is twenty years since a bright comet was seen in this country, and now there is a possibility of another "brilliant visitor."

News has been sent by cable from America of the discovery of a comet, "bright, with tail," by Professor Brooks, of the Geneva Observatory, New York State.

At present it is in the constellation Pegasus, and is only visible for a short time before sunrise, but should it pass round the sun it may perhaps be seen shining brightly in the summer evenings.

An astronomer to whom the question was addressed "Are we going to have a comet to grace the Coronation festivities in June?" replied that he was at present quite unable to say.

"But I could tell you better a fortnight hence what chances there are.

"The comet does not rise till after two in the morning, and before it is high enough for observation there is a good deal of daylight in the sky, so that there are small chances of seeing it in this country at present. Of course, a look-out will be kept.

"It seems that the comet is moving across the great square which forms the most characteristic feature of Pegasus, and so gets nearer the sun, but what its path may be we have not as yet the data to tell.

"If this comet is going towards the sun it will every day become brighter, and after passing round will come out on the other side, and so be seen in the evenings, but whether that will be in June or not no one can yet say.

"In old times the appearance of a comet was supposed to forecast famine, pestilence, and war, or the death of a king. But no one keeps such foolish ideas now."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Count Goluchowski on Saturday afternoon, April 19, had an hour's audience of the Emperor Francis Joseph, which, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," may have been connected with various current matters; but it is a legitimate suggestion that the Minister reported on the progress of the negotiations for the renewal of the Triple Alliance.

In regard to this, the only certainty is that they are not yet concluded. As to the date when the existing treaties must be denounced, unless they are to run on for another term of five years—or, practically, six years—there seems to be a slight divergence of opinion among the Italian ex-Ministers and diplomatists, the only ones who, either in writing or in speaking to interviewers, have gone into particulars about the Triple Alliance. According to some of them, the treaties will expire on May 17, 1903, while others give May 6, 1903, as the date. The difference is a trifling one; but the mention of the latter date has led people, who have no other means of information, to say that the treaties must be renewed within the next fortnight, as the Austro-Hungarian Delegations will meet in Buda-Pesth on May 6, that is, on the day for giving notice of the termination, of the old Agreement; and they add that the renewal must be announced in the Speech from the Throne.

The "Temps," which is the semi-official organ of the French Foreign Ministry, publishes an article on the relations of France and Italy, which deserves attention especially as it treats of the question of the renewal of the Triple Alliance. Referring to the recent utterance of the Austrian Press, which demanded the renewal of the Triple Alliance without modification, this journal will not admit the idea. It says France understands well that her neighbour Italy has primordial interests to defend. She is also careful not to demand the hostility of Italy towards other nations as the price of her friendship. It adds:—

France admits that Italy should contract or maintain the alliances which she may judge useful to her interests, and she has no wish to interfere with them. However, France, like Italy has signed European engagements. They do not, in any case, place her under the direct or indirect obligation to be engaged against Italy. It is, therefore, not excessive that he should expect reciprocity from the sister nation.

The "Temps" insists on the logical and practical consequences of the Franco-Italian understanding in the Mediterranean, which, it says, may be summed up by the adage, "Cessante causa, cessat et effectus."

If it is true that the Mediterranean, as M. Delcasse said in his speech to the Senate, for the future constitutes a bond of union between the two countries, and if it is true, as two authorised voices proclaimed on the further side of the Alps, that an understanding exists excluding all clauses of conflict between the two nations in the future, then according to the semi-official French organ, "every disposition which may resemble mistrust should necessarily cease to exist." Moreover, the "Temps" contends that the portion of the Triple Alliance relating directly or indirectly to France, and which was inspired by causes that no longer exist, does not constitute the essence of that treaty, which constains important clauses relating to the interests of the signatory Powers in the Adriatic. It thinks it is justified in conjecturing that the Papal question also has its place in it. It is consequently, in the opinion of the "Temps," quite wrong to affirm that the modification of the alliance in so far as France is concerned, would deprive it of its usefulness. The spontaneous manifestations of friendship between the Italian and French peoples indicate, says the "Temps," the road to be followed by the two Governments, which must allow no equivocations to subsist either in their words or in their acts. The rapprochement between France and Italy is already one of the most considerable facts of contemporary history. It may become, by the reciprocal sentiments animating the two peoples, one of the greatest moral forces of Europe."

The "Standard" correspondent at Rome, witing on April 23, says:—

The Radical journals are sounding the alarm about the Triple Alliance Treaties, which, they declare will be renewed within the next few days on conditions identical with those hitherto in force. According however, to information from semi-official sources, nothing has yet been decided in regard to the conditions of renewal.

In political and parliamentary circles there is a very general belief, which I have reason to believe, is well founded, that the Triple Alliance Treaties will in due course be renewed, but in a form which will give no offence to other Powers, and especially to France, to whom it will be possible to demonstrate that they contain nothing which is contrary to her aspirations and interests, or incompatible with the maintenance of the friendly relations she has established with Italy.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

The official "Tribuna" of Rome describes as premature a rumour of the mediation of the Emperor William between Switzerland and Italy, and adds that the action of Switzerland in entrusting the representation of her interests to the Belgian Legation in Rome will oblige Italy to take a similar step in Berne, thus increasing the difficulty of a settlement.

The "Times" correspondent at Rome says:—A personage closely acquainted with the mood of the Swiss Government assures me that no solution is probable until some change occurs in the Italian Government.

According to a Reuter telegram from Rome it is semi-officially announced that the Belgian Government has authorised its Minister in Berne to take charge of Italian interests in Switzerland.

THE NEAR EAST.

The correspondent of the "Standard" at Constantinople wrote on April 19:—The question of the Firman to Mgr. Firmilian, the Servian Bishop of Uskub, has gone in favour of the Bulgarians, and Russia, finding it useless to insist, has withdrawn from pressing the matter further, not wishing to receive an open rebuff.

A Reuter telegram from Belgrade, of April 19, says:—The demonstration arranged for to-day, to protest against the attitude of Bulgaria in regard to the consecration of Mgr. Firmilian, was prohibited by the police. Two thousand persons thereupon marched in procession through the streets, carrying banners and singing the Servian National Anthem. On arriving in front of the Palace they cheered the King and cries were raised of "Hurrah for Russia! Down with Bulgaria!"

In a telegram from Constantinople, dated April 22, correspondent of the "Standard" says:—

The Servian and Montenegrin Ministers yesterday called together at Yildiz, and insisted on the promulgation of an Irade regarding the consecration of Mgr. Firmilian as Bishop of Uskub. The Palace authorities promised that a reply should shortly be sent. The question had been indefinitely postponed owing to the determined opposition of Bulgaria, which promised to take strong action against the Macedonian Committees. Though Austria has not appeared openly in this question, it is tolerably certain that it has taken a secret share in the dispute, and may be expected to see that Bulgaria carries out her promises in this respect.

It is officially announced at Sofia that in view of the dangerous character of the revolutionary movement in Macedonia as regards the interests both of Bulgaria and Macedonia and the national cause of Bulgarians, the Bulgarian Government has addressed a circular to its commercial agents in Turkey declaring its firm resolve to allow no movement aiming at disorders in Turkey and exhorting Bulgarians in Turkey to remain quiet. At the same time the Government has sent a circular to the diplomatic representatives of Bulgaria abroad emphatically pointing out that no steps taken by Bulgaria for the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the Balkan Peninsula will be of any avail unless measures are taken for improving the state of affairs in Turkey.

The announcement is made of certain rewards to the native troops engaged in the Mahsud operations Subadar of the 29th P. I being given the Order of British India and ten native non-commissioned officers and sepoys being granted the Order of Merit. This will go some way towards allaying the feeling of irritation among the native troops at the official fiction which declined to regard the Mahsud operation in the light of an expedition, and still declines, if we may judge by His Excellency the Viceroy's language in his speech at Peshawar, to think of them as interrupting the peace of the border. Having got so far, however, the authorities cannot consistenly refuse a medal, and indeed we believe recommendations to this end have been sent Home by the Government of India. Under ordinary conditions the India medal—or Frontier medal as it used to be called—would be given with a clasp for "Waziristan" "or Mahsud, 1901-02"; but this medal, as we know it, bears the effegy of Victoria, and it can scarcely be issued, as the Mahsud operations belong to the present reign. It may have been remarked that Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in Parliament on April 10th, said he was not surprised that the question of a grant of a clasp should be raised having regard to the duration of the (Mahsud) operations and the soldierly qualities displayed by the troops engaged in them." We may take it, therefore, that the troops will get their "bit of ribbon."

THE COMMAND OF THE AIR.

RIVAL AIR SHIP INVENTORS.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S COMPETITORS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Santos Dumont, the "wizard of the air," who has gone to St. Louis to confer with the World's Fair officials on the subject of the airship races to take place during the progress of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, may find warmer competition among the American aeronauts than he anticipates at this time. Many American inventors, with plenty of money to back them up, are laying plans to dispute the Brazilian's title to being the "all of it" when it comes to navigation in the clouds. The dirigible airship is M. Santos-Dumont's special hobby, and his sail around the Eiffel Tower, and the later successful flights over Monaco Bay, have no doubt created a general impression that he will probably have an easy time of it walking off with the 200,000dls. prize offered by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for this sort of flying machine. That impression is an erroneous one. There are others, and there are Americans among them. When the airship races at the World's Fair are over, M. Santos-Dumont and those who expect to see him an easy winner, said the Americans, may find themselves on the wrong side of the guessing contest. They may have another guess coming. It certainly looks that way at this distance.

Probably the most formidable contestant Santos-Dumont will have for the big prize will be Alanson Wood, the Toledo, Ohio, inventor, who, with his partner, made a fortune in twelve short months from his invention—the roller coaster. Mr. Wood is now completing the detail work on an airship, for which he will compete for the prize at the St. Louis World's Fair for the best dirigible airship. Mr. Wood has been steadily at work for months past and his plans have reached a stage where there is, according to his own statement, no further doubt as to his final success. He will have his machine completed in one short month. In company with one other man he will finance the entire deal without assistance from outsides parties. The trial tests, of which he speaks with confidence, will be made in Toledo. One idea included in Mr. Wood's airship, he says has been completely overlooked by all other inventors, and it was purely through accident that he happened across this strange and exceedingly important idea. It is the one thing necessary to the successful operation of an airship, and without having it embodied in their models, inventors can never hope to succeed. It does away with all thought of the lifting capacity of the airship, and through it Mr. Wood can lift 25,000 pounds with the locomotive force he intends to employ on his ship Practical tests given his apparatus have demonstrated to the inventor that his machine will be a success. He can see nothing now but the big prize at St. Louis and the wealth which will follow the solution of a problem that has vexed men for ages past.

LEO STEVENS' INVENTION.

Leo Stevens is the name of another airship builder who has a flying machine within sixty days of completion. He has his workshop on the second floor of 291, Eighth Avenue, New York City, and says he will contest for the big prize at St. Louis. His machine, he thinks, is an improvement on the Santos-Dumont machine. He expects to make his first trip through the air over the tops of New York's sky scrapers.

"I had hoped to have Santos-Dumont one of the first to see my machine," said Mr. Stevens in conversation with an "Evening Telegram" reporter a few days ago. Then he explained briefly the plan upon which his airship is constructed. The frame work is made of steel pipe manufactured especially for it. The gasolene engine is also put in place in the frame. The entire weight of the frame work will be only 108 pounds, although it is about eighty-five feet long and fifteen feet high. The engine will be seven and a half horse-power. It will be propelled by wings very much the same as the Santos-Dumont machine, but, as Mr. Stevens explained, he has been watching Dumont's work closely and has taken advantage of every weak spot that was revealed in Dumont's work.

In Stevens' machine, to begin with, there will be two gas "envelopes" or balloons instead of one, a smaller one being built within the large one. In this way he will prevent his main balloon from becoming flabby and unwieldy, when the gas escapes, by forcing air into the cylinder and by its expansion force the remaining gas in the big cylinder into smaller compass, thereby keeping the main balloon full and shapely.

He also has added a water ballast attachment, constructed on a sliding track, so that he can move it back and forth at will and keep the equilibrium of the machine perfect. But what he considers his greatest improvement over Dumont's machine is the addition of two automatic wings attached to the balloon, which will fold up when the balloon shoots upward and open as it descends, acting on the parachute principle and thereby preventing him from coming down to the earth too rapidly as has been the experience with Dumont. The balloon will be above the steel frame the same as in Dumont's machine, but the frame work will be much better supported and the machine in every way will be under better control of the navigator.

"So far as solving the question of commercial navigation of the air is concerned," said he, "I am not bothering myself. I am not going into that realm yet, but I say to you in all candor, and not with the enthusiasm of a theorist, that I know that I have solved the problem of constructing a machine that will carry one person through the air wherever he seeks to go and against any ordinary current.

"All my life I have been making trips through the air. I have studied every phase of the problem of aerial navigation, and three years ago, when I perfected my models and secured my patents from the United States Government, I had hoped to have nothing said about it until I was able to demonstrate what now I can only proclaim. By June, at the latest, I hope to have the machine in working order. Most of the metal work is now completed, and the gas tank is being made at Long Branch.

"I expect to be the successful competitor at St. Louis, and I hope to have M. Santos-Dumont here to witness my first trip. I am proud of him, and while I am frank to say that I have profited much by his victories, I have gained vastly more by his defeats. He has had a great deal more money, than I have to work with, but he is entitled to a world of credit for what he has done. No one who has not made a life study of the great problem as I have done, can comprehend the discouragements one meets with. But what he has failed to do I know that I shall do.

"Any one who understands the principles of ballooning can construct a machine that can be lifted into the air and propelled if there is no resistance, but the Santos-Dumont has not been able yet to control his machine against any considerable resistance and to descend in a satisfactory manner, and these things I shall do. I shall not attempt to travel at first in a hurricane, but I shall be able to travel against any ordinary current. I expect that the machine will need improvements. It is beyond human skill to perfect this great work at one stroke, but I know that I have now surpassed all that has been accomplished up to this period."

ALVIN VAN DORSTON.

Alvin W. Van Dorston of South Bend, Ind., a skilled mechanic and pattern-maker, has a patent pending for a flying machine with which he hopes to carry off the World's Fair prize. Dorston's flying ship is to be operated by gasoline. The body of the vessel is 100 feet long by 37 feet beam in the widest place. The total weight of the machine will be 1,800 pounds. The lifting surface is 3,600 feet. Including in this lifting surface are ninety-six lifting wheels, forty-eight on each side. "The essential principles necessary to successful aerial navigation are aero-plane force buoyancy, and "lifting wheels," says Dorston. If a successful airship cannot be produced by the use of these principles, there will be but little use to attempt aerial navigation along the other lines.

OTHER COMPETITORS.

Inventor Gustave Whitehead of Bridgeport, Conn., is also working on a dirigible airship with the intention of meeting Santos-Dumont in the balloon race at the World's Fair. Whitehead recently conducted a series of trial tests with his machine at Charles Island, Milford. He is elated over the success of the trials. He asserts that he made a complete circuit in the air, covering an area of about a quarter of a mile, returning within 50 feet of the starting point, when the machine descended and dropped lightly to the sandy shore.

"The flights were a complete success," said Whitehead. "I had a kerosene motor, which worked perfectly. I steered the machine by running one propeller faster than the other, and there was not a hitch of any kind. I have much faith in this kerosene motor, which is the lightest I have ever used. It is of forty horse power and weighs but 120 pounds. I am now planning to fulfil the promise I made some time ago to fly to New York. I will make an effort to get to New York in May. I will accomplish it if my machine breaks down a dozen times."

Hermann Ganswindt, a noted Berlin inventor, is coming all the way from Germany to race with his airship in the aerial contests at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. For ten years Ganswindt has been experimenting and has finally produced an airship which flies successfully by means of a motor and without the use of a balloon. Ganswindt has repeatedly demonstrated the practicability of his invention before the chief of the general staff of the German army. Several officers of airship division of the German war department have expressed themselves most enthusiastically about Ganswindt's invention and consider the same both practical and feasible.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S ANTICIPATIONS.

M. Santos-Dumont sailed on the Deutschland for New York on April 5. Upon his arrival in New York he was met by Mr. W. A. Smith, Chief of the Transportation Department of the World's Fair, and the two gentlemen proceeded at once to St. Louis. Before his departure for America the enthusiastic aeronaut said:

"I am going to discuss arrangements with the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903. I set my face Americaward to-day with the happiest anticipations and with confidence that I will learn as much as I will demonstrate in connection with airships. Though it is my present intention to remain only a few weeks I may revise my plans according to circumstances. I have every reason to feel confident that my St. Louis trials will prove successful, as I have introduced important modifications in the way of shape and motor-weight in my airship since I won the Deutsch prize. If I do not win the St. Louis award I will be happier than if I win, since my loss would imply the discovery of a better system than mine—in other words the furthest progress yet made in this most baffling of sciences.

"The significance of my present visit is not personal. It emphasizes the interest the most practical people in the world take in the problem of a steerable airship which will be the vehicle of future generations. The enthusiastic attention of America will undoubtedly has

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES CONFERENCE.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper, containing correspondence relating to the Brussels Sugar Bounties Conference, has been issued from the Foreign Office. It appears from the despatches that the conference was several times in danger of collapsing, and his Majesty's Government had finally to intimate through the British delegates that if it should fail Great Britain would be reluctantly forced to withdraw her delegates and to submit to Parliament the proposals for the taxation of sugar in 1902-1903, framed on the assumption that the object of the conference has not been obtained. This plain intimation was telegraphed by Lord Lansdowne on Feb. 25, and on March 5 the Convention was signed.

The views of the India Office at this point, previous to the Conference arriving at a decision, are set forth in a letter to the Foreign Office dated Jan. 14:—

Lord George Hamilton notes that no settlement has as yet been arrived at by the Conference with regard to the cartels question, and that there is no indication at present whether Germany and Austria-Hungary will concur with the delegates of other countries in undertaking to regulate the action of the cartels by prescribing the maximum difference to be allowed between the Customs and the Excise duties. The utmost that is anticipated by the British delegates in this direction is the acceptance by the Conference of a rule limiting the difference to seven frs. 50 cents or possibly five frs. the 100 kilogrammes. Such a rule will still leave considerable room for the play of the cartel system, and for the continuance of arrangements which will retain indirect bounties on sugar exports, notwithstanding their former abolition.

In my letter of Dec. 3 regarding the instructions for the British delegates, it was requested that nothing should be said by the delegates which would commit the Government of India to adhere to the convention. Lord George Hamilton considers the maintenance of such reserve more necessary than ever, as the Indian Government will hardly be disposed to accept a convention which acquiesces in the retention by Germany and Austria-Hungary of a system of indirect bounties through the operation of the cartels. It is true that the Government of India undertook to abolish special duties on the sugar produced in, or imported from, any country which abolished its bounties. But they had in view indirect as well as direct bounties, and recent information places it beyond doubt that the cartels operate as a system of indirect bounties on exports, that they are maintained with this object, and that their maintenance is rendered possible by the connivence and support of the Governments of the countries in which they exist. The Government of India are, therefore, likely to consider that, so long as the fiscal arrangements which have this effect are retained, the condition which is attached to their offer remains unfulfilled, and will probably refuse to tie their hands in dealing with the situation.

Lord George Hamilton suggests that the British delegates should be instructed to make a declaration to the effect that if the Conference sanction the maintenance by the several countries of fiscal arrangements which facilitate, promote, or encourage the grant of indirect bounties on exports through the agency of cartels, the adherence of India to the Convention cannot be regarded as probable. The Conference might also be informed that the Government of India contemplate early action to countervail the bounties created by the German and Austrian cartels.

A Blue Book (Col. 940) has also been issued by the Colonial Office containing correspondence with the Colonies relating to the recently-held Sugar Conference at Brussels. The despatches are chiefly interesting as illustrating the discussion of the position of the British Colonies which took place at the Conference and the agreement in regard to it embodied in the final Protocol.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

Saturday.—The depression in North-West India has partly filled up. Latterly winds have extended into the Punjab and have given very light showers in the Simla and Mussooree hills and dust storms have occured in the plains of North-West India accompanied with light showers at Cawnpore, Sirsa, Ajmer and Jaipur. The low pressure area is shown in the east of the Central Provinces and off the Gangetic plains and winds are fairly normal in direction in Bengal. Only light showers are reported from Bengal and Assam to-day, but showers may increase during the next 24 hours and be more general in North-east India. Easterly winds in Upper India may give light showers in the hills and sub-montane districts. Temperature has continued in large to very large excess in Sind and the greater part of the Punjab. It was below normal in North-east India and Burma.

MAY 11.

Sunday.—Showers have been general in Bengal and Chota Nagpur, the West Himalayas and sub-Himalayas. Light showers have also fallen in the Gangetic Plains and the north-west dry area. Narayanganj has received two inches, Chittagong, Barisal, Chaibassa, Ranchi, Balasore, Bahraich, and Marree one; Hazaribagh, Benares, Roorkee, Ludhiana, Mussoorie, Chakrata, Allahabad, Meerut, Delhi, Lahore, and Siksa, half an inch. Few showers have fallen in South India, Coimbatore reporting one and a half inches, and Salem one inch. Low pressure area in the east of the Central Provinces and the Gangetic Plain is drawing winds into northerly direction in West Gangetic Plains and humid easterly winds are cut off from Punjab; Conditions hence are less favourable for rain in the Gangetic Plains and the plains of Upper India, but showery weather will probably continue in the Upper India hill districts. Temperature has fallen very rapidly in Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OFMAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased every where, the rise being brisk to rapid in some places.

Winds are as a rule south-westerly to south-westerly except in the United Provinces, where they are easterly. The force has been strong to a gale a Deesa, Dwarka, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 12° in excess of normal at Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Lahore and Jacobabad, but is in large defect at Cawnpore. The minimum is generally in excess except at Khandwa, where it is 7° in defect. The maximum temperature varied from 118° at Jacobabad to 87° at Dwarka and Veraval and the minimum from 68° at Belgaum to 88° at Cuddapah.

The skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

Light to moderate showers have fallen at Sirsa, Cawnpore, Jaipore, Ajmere, Indore, Khandwa, Cochin and Coimbatore.

With the rise of pressure over the reporting area the weather is inclined to clear and become more settled, though it remains more or less cloudy, and the barometer is unusually low in the extreme north-west.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th May 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·783
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	87·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·0·638
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	99·9
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·9
General Directions of wind	SW, WSW, SW, W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	201

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

TWENTY-ONE years ago on Saturday Lord Beaconsfield died. His career stands out as unique among the careers of English statesmen; his position was remarkable, among other things, for his being the only Prime Minister whose accession to the Premiership was celebrated by the elevation of his wife to the peerage. The devotion of Viscountess Beaconsfield to her husband was a theme mentioned in most eulogies, and found a place in the noble oration of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, concerning which Sir Stafford Northcote said it was in itself a monument to Lord Beaconsfield. The late Sir John Mowbray, "Father of the House of Commons," once asked Lady Beaconsfield how her husband kept going. "Ah, but," she answered, "I always have supper for him when he comes home, and lights, lights, plenty of lights—Dizzy always likes lights; and then he tells me everything that has happened in the House, and then I clap him off to bed." How characteristic is that touch about his partiality for brilliance! Mrs. Disraeli, too, once declared that she had always to pull the string for Disraeli's shower-bath.

The rewards of public life have never been very great in England, and such prizes as statesmanship yields do not come in the form of wealth. Now and then some happy stroke of fortune fills up the gap of poverty which more than one English statesman has sorely felt. Not many years ago a popular member of the House of Commons resigned to devote himself to more profitable pursuits. He was a promising and rising member, and there is little doubt that he would have had a creditable career in politics had his income allowed him to retain it. But it did not, and the M. P. resigned. In a few weeks a lady who had greatly admired his public career died, and her will bequeathed to the M. P. a modest fortune—just too late to avert the change in the career it was designed to promote.

Lord Beaconsfield was the recipient of one of those rare and unlooked-for prizes of public life. He owed much to his wife, who was to him what Mrs. Gladstone was to his great rival. But he owed much, also, to a lady he hardly knew, and with whom he came in touch on one or two of those rare occasions under extraordinary circumstances. When Disraeli was young in public life, the rising hope of his friends, a lady unknown to him began closely to follow his career. About the time of the Great Exhibition the lady wrote frequently requesting a private interview with Mr. Disraeli. The request was not granted, and one day the lady applied with equal pertinacity to Mrs. Disraeli, and asked to be allowed to call, stating that she had no unworthy motive, and was a widow of over sixty years of age. Mrs. Disraeli was interested and consented to see her. She came and said that she was one of the Jewish race—a fact which had caused her to be interested in Mr. Disraeli's rapid rise to fame—and that she intended to leave her fortune to the statesman at her decease.

Mr. Disraeli, when told of the circumstances, regarded the matter as a joke, and wrote a brief note to the stranger saying that he had no objection to being her heir. Soon afterwards he was handed a letter, which, owing to his absorption in politics, remained unopened till he found it again in his coat. It was from the lady, and enclosed a cheque for £1,000 as an earnest of her further intentions. He called upon the generous donor, and she then showed him her will, by which all her property was bequeated to him on the condition that he and Mrs. Disraeli visited her once a year. Some years later the lady died, and Mr. Disraeli duly inherited a town house, a quantity of fine jewellery, and about £50,000 in cash. Nothing could have been more opportune to one who was on the threshold of a career encumbered with the heavy debts of elections and a political life which demanded considerable expenditure.

A game of cards does not often appeal to the player, perhaps, as one of the financial props of the State, but nearly thirty thousands pounds of the national revenue comes from playing cards, two million packs of which are sold in most years. Patent medicines, whatever be their effect on the physique of the nation are undoubtedly a benefit financially, their contribution exceeding a quarter of a million a year. It is significant that the number of patent medicine parcels taxed every year equals the population of the United Kingdom, so that, on an average, every man, woman, and child patronises these "medicines" at least once a year. Stamps on receipts yield a revenue of nearly a million and a-half, dog licences bring in a half a million, and the making of money at the Mint is, as it should be, a very profitable industry. The State makes a profit of over three-quarters of a million on a year's money-making.

It is, no doubt, one of the purely speculative interests of life to devote oneself to fond imaginings as to what the great men of the past would say of the world if they could come back to it to-day. Or can we, with anything approaching human certainty, imagine precisely what would be the view of, say, Oliver Cromwell, in a given set of circumstances? Perhaps until human reasoning has been reduced to an exact science, it must be the vainest fancy to suppose that this, that, or the other view of affairs in our time would be the view of this, thit, or the other great man who lived and died years ago. Put on some points we may be tolerably certain, and one of them is the view which the Duke of Wellington would have held of the publication of the Spion Kop despatches.

The Duke would undoubtedly have opposed the publication of the papers of which most of us are talking. The man who was not afraid of Napolean had the greatest terror of the gentle journalist, and his despatches have frequent references to the question of publishing official documents. Again and again the Duke condemned the practice on the ground that it was inimical to the interests of the State by acquainting the enemy with facts which should be kept from them, and from every point of view he declared the publication of military documents—except on simple matters of fact—unwise. He deprecated "voluminous correspondence" by officers, and advised that they should "confine themselves strictly to the facts of the case, and write no more than is necessary for the elucidation of their meaning and intentions." He declared that he would not "enter into an explanation with anybody on the contents of a public despatch."

The Duke's objection to the publication of miscellaneous despatches in the September of 1810 to "Charles Stuart, Esq.," he explained: "I was so strong that he once threatened to cease sending reports if the Government published any others than his own. Writing from Cortico have no objection to the publication of any official papers received by the Government; but I wish to give them reports of the transactions which I am conducting, and if they publish any other reports I shall not give them any. Of course, both Beresford and you must make regular reports to the authorities by which you are respectively employed; but it is impossible to lay before the public two reports on the same transactions in which the ingenious public, or, rather, the news-writers, will not discover an inconsistency; this I want to avoid."

Perhaps, like Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Wellington would have changed his opinion of the newspapers if he had lived to see them in our own day. They were to him, ninety years ago, things to be warred against without mercy. One of his despatches calls upon his staff and other officers to "mind their business instead of writing to newspapers and keeping coffee-houses." As soon as an accident happens, the Iron Duke complained, "every man who can write, and who has a friend who can read, sits down to write his account of what he does not know, and his comments on what he does not understand." "I recommend you to leave the battle of Waterloo as it is," he wrote to a historian, and his advice to those about to write military history appears to have been an anticipation of "Punch's" advice to those about to marry.

It is interesting enough just now to quote. Writing from Paris two months after Waterloo to an author who was about to write a history of the battle, the Iron Duke said: "The object which you propose to yourself is very difficult of attainment, and, if really attained, is not a little invidious. The history of a battle is not unlike the history of a ball. Some individuals may recollect all the little events of which the great result is the battle won or lost; but no individual can recollect the order in which, or the exact moment at which, they occurred, which makes all the difference as to their value or importance. Then the faults or the misbehaviour of some gave occasion for the distinction of others, and perhaps were the cause of material losses; and you cannot write a true history of a battle without including the faults and misbehaviour of part at least of those engaged. . . . It is better for the general interests to leave those parts of the story untold than to tell the whole truth."

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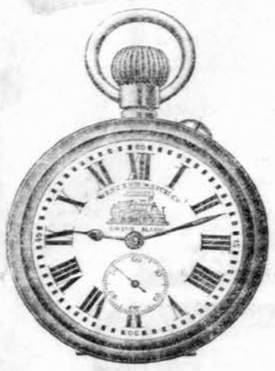

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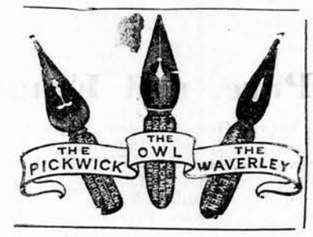

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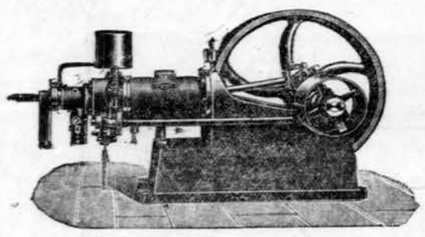

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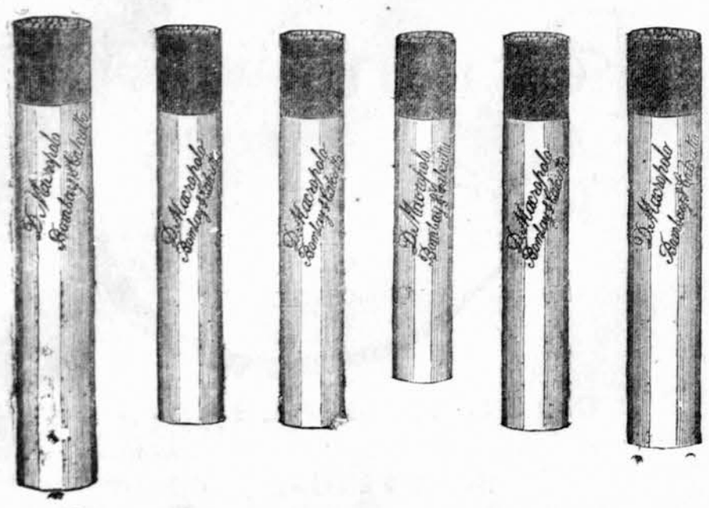

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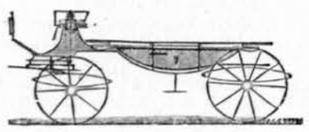

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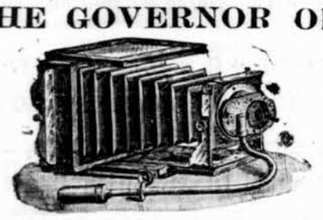

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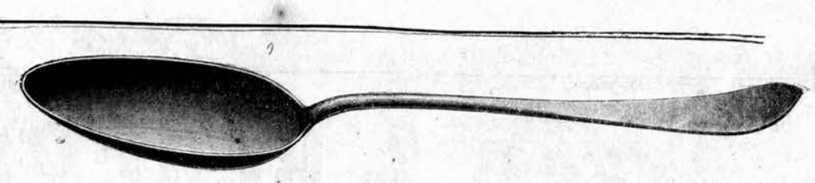

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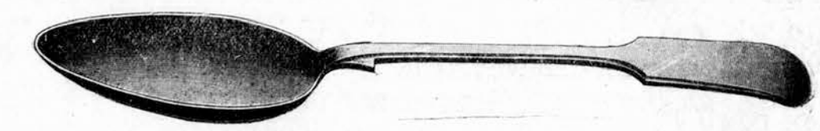

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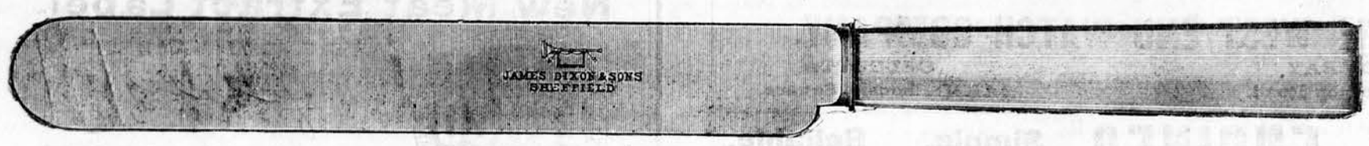

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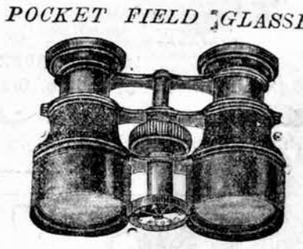

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